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The Beaver Radical.

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THE OCEAN TRAGEDY.

A Terrible Disaster—Seven Hundred Lives Lost—The Chief Officer's Account—The All-Responsible Commander—A Cabin Passenger's Tale—What an Old Sea Captain Says.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 2.—J. W. Firth, chief officer of the Atlantic, in reply to a reporter's inquiry, made a statement, in substance as follows: "My watch ended at 12 o'clock on Monday night. The second and fourth officers took charge, and I went to my berth. I was aroused by the shock of the vessel striking. The second officer came down to my room, and said the ship was ashore, and he was afraid she was gone. I put on a few articles of clothing, got an axe, and went on deck to clear the boats. The ship had careened over before I reached the deck. I cleared the starboard boats. Just then a heavy sea swept the boats away. I was holding fast to the mizzen-mast rigging, and now climbed higher for safety. The night was dark, and the spray blew so thickly that I could not see well what was going on around us.

I saw men on the rocks, but did not know how they got there. All who were then on board were in the rigging when daylight came. I counted thirty two persons in the mizzen-mast rigging with me, including one woman. When these saw that there were lines between the vessel and shore, many of them attempted to go forward to the lines, and in doing so were washed overboard and drowned. We reached shore by the aid of the lines and fishermen's boats rescued many others. At last all had either been washed off or rescued except myself, the woman, and a boy. The sea had become so rough that boats could not venture near us. The boy was washed off, but he swam safely and reached one of the boats in safety. I got a firm hold of the woman and carried her in the rigging. I could see people on shore and in boats, and could hail them, but they were unable to help us. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we had been in the rigging ten hours, Rev. Mr. Ancient, a Church of England clergyman, whose noble conduct I never forget while I live, got a crew of men to row him out to the wreck. He made the main rigging and proceeded some, then advanced as far as he could, threw it to me. I caught it, made it fast around my body, and was jumped clear. A sea swept me off the wreck, but Mr. Ancient held fast to the line, pulled me back, and got me safely in the boat. I was then so exhausted and benumbed that I was hardly able to do anything for myself, and but for the gentleman's gallant conduct I must have perished soon. The woman, after bearing up with remarkable strength under her terrible trials, had died two hours before Mr. Ancient had arrived. Her half nude body was still fast in the rigging, her head protruding, her mouth foaming—a most ghastly spectacle, rendered more shocking by contrast with the numerous jewels which sparkled on her hands. We had to leave her body there, and it is probably there yet. The scene at the wreck was awful, such I had never before witnessed, and hope never to witness again. Comparatively few bodies drifted ashore. Most of them, with such articles as came out of the ship while I was on her, were carried to sea."

HALIFAX, N. S., April 2.—The following is the captain's statement: "We sailed from Liverpool, March 20. During the first part of the passage we had favorable weather and easterly winds. On the 24th, 25th, and 26th experienced heavy southwest and westerly gales, which brought the ship down to 118 miles a day. On the 31st of March the engineer's report showed that about 127 tons of coal was on board. We were then 460 miles east of Sandy Hook with the wind southwest and high westerly swell and falling barometer, and the ship steaming on 8 knots per hour; considered the risk to great to push on, as we might find ourselves in the event of a gale shut out from any port of supply, and so decided to bear up for Halifax.

At 1 P. M., on the 31st Sambro Island was distant one hundred and seventy miles, the ship's speed varying from eight to twelve knots per hour, wind south, with rain, which veered to westward at 8 P. M., with clear weather. At midnight I judged the ship to have made one hundred and twenty-two miles, which would place her forty-eight miles south of Sambro, and I then left the deck and went into the chart-room, leaving orders about the look-out and to let me know if they saw anything, and to call me at 3 A. M, intending then to put the ship's head to southward and await daylight.

My first intimation of the catastrophe was the striking of the ship on Marr's Island, and remaining there fast. The sea immediately swept away all the port boats. The officers went to their stations, and commenced clearing away the weather boats. Rockets were fired by the second officer. Before the boats could be cleared, only ten minutes having elasped, the ship keeled heavily to port, rendering the starboard boats useless, saving no help could be got from the boats I got the passengers into the rigging and outside rails, and encouraged them to go forward, where the ship was lightest and less exposed to water.

The third officer, Mr. Brady, and Quartermasters Owens and Speakman, by this time having established communication with the out-laying rock, about forty yards distant, by means of a line, got four other lines to the rock, along which about two hundred people passed. Between the rock and the shore was a passage one hundred yards in width. A rope was successfully passed across this, by which means about fifty got to land, although many were drowned in the attempt.

At 5 A. M. the first boat appeared from the island, but she was too small to be of any assistance. Through the exertions of Mr. Brady the islanders were aroused, and by 6 A. M. three larger boats came to our assistance. By their efforts all that remained on the side of the ship and on the rock were landed in safety, and cared for by a poor fisherman named Chancy, and his daughter. During the day survivors to the number of 429 were drafted off to various houses scattered about, the resident magistrate, Edmund Ryan, rendering valuable assistance.

The chief officer having got up the mizzen rigging, the sea cut off his retreat. He stood for six hours by a woman who had been placed in the rigging. The sea was too high to attempt his rescue. At 3 P. M. a clergyman, Rev. Mr. Ancient, succeeded in getting him a line and getting him off. Many of the passengers, saloon and steerage, died on the rigging from cold. Among the number was the purser of the ship. I placed two ladies in a life boat, but finding the boat useless, carried them to the main rigging. I left them and went aft to encourage others to go forward on the side of the ship.

At this juncture the boiler exploded, and the boat rolled over to leeward, the ship at this time being on her beam ends. Finding myself useless there, I went to take the ladies forward, but found them gone, nor did I see them afterwards. Many passengers at this time could not be stimulated to any attempt to save themselves, but lay in the rigging exhausted from fright and exposure. I remained on the side, encouraging, helping, and directing, until about fifteen were landed, when, finding that my hands and legs were becoming useless, I left the ship, two other boats being close to, and embarked the remainder.

On reaching shore I despatched Mr. Brady, third officer, off to Halifax, across the country, to telegraph the news of the disaster, and to obtain assistance. Mr. Marrow, the Cunard line agent, promptly responded, and sent two steamers with provisions to convey the survivors to Halifax, where they will be cared for and forwarded to New York the first opportunity, in charge of the first and fourth officers, the third officer and four men being left at the island to care for the dead as they came ashore.

HALIFAX, N. S. April 2.—Truman D. Markwald, a cabin passenger, was interviewed by a *Chronicle* reporter. He says: I turned into my birth at 9 o'clock on Monday night, and was aroused by the shock of the ship striking. All the men in the cabin rushed upon the deck to see what was wrong. I went into the saloon on deck. I observed by the clock that the time was 3.20. Rockets were being fired. Within fifteen minutes from the time the ship struck she careened. The captain with his officers behaved bravely. The cry was raised "Take to the rigging; it's your only chance." At daybreak a fisherman's boat came out and rescued a number of us and landed them at Meagher Island. A handful of the people there warmly welcomed us. They gave us food and clothing and did all for us they could. Edmund Ryan, a magistrate, Dennis Ryan, and their wives, were especially active in administering to our wants.

There were three boats' crews whose names deserve a high place on the roll of honor. The first boat was manned by Dennis Ryan, Jas. Canlin, Frank Ryan, John Blackburn, and Ben Blackburn; the second boat by Jas. O'Brien, Michael O'Brien, P. Dollard, Wm. Lacy, and T. J. Toorg. I regret that I have not the names of the other crew. To these men chiefly belong the credit of having, at the risk of their lives, rescued from death over 400 souls. They, as well as several others of whose bravery I have heard, should certainly receive some record of their noble conduct. Coming up on the Delta there were ringing high praises of the gallantry of the boats' crews already referred to, as well as of Rev. Mr. Ancient, who rescued the perishing chief officer, Firth; of Brady and Quartermaster Speakman, and of Owens, who first established communication with the shore. The kindness of the people of Prospect was also universally acknowledged.

One of the oldest of the New York steamship commanders has written a communication to the *Post* of that city, last evening, giving his views as the cause of the disaster. He says:

"A dispassionate view of the loss of this steamer, as set forth in this morning's despatches, would seem to warrant the conclusion that it was attributable, firstly, to the most culpable cupidity on the part of the company owning her, and, secondly, to gross carelessness on the part of the ship's officers. When we bring the charge of cupidity we bring it on the ground that the ship was not sufficiently coaled on account of the high prices ruling in Great Britain for that commodity, and it is not at all improbable that the captain was instructed, in case his very light supply of coal should warrant it, to run into Halifax to fill up.

"It is not an unusual thing for North Atlantic steamers through stress of weather to so exhaust their fuel as to render it absolutely necessary to touch at one of the British-American ports, but in the case of the Atlantic no such excuse could be offered; the mere fact that she has been only nine or ten days at sea proves conclusively that though she might have experienced a hurricane, still it was not continuous, or she could not have made so good time, and it is hardly probable that if she had had four days' more coal left she would have borne up for Halifax, and if she did not, then it is evident that she was sent to sea with less than fifteen days' coal on board, to make a winter's voyage of three thousand miles! Neither can there be any excuse of want of capacity for storage of coal, for she was one of the largest ships in the world, and consumed less per diem than many of half her size.

"When we make the charge of gross carelessness on the part of the officers, we do it on the ground that on a comparatively clear night they approached the most dangerous coast in the world without proper precautions; for when Captain Williams made the light which he supposed was 'Sambro,' he deliberately went below and turned in, and a few minutes after the ship struck! Now we do not remember at the moment the character of the lights on the Nova Scotia coast, but it would be fairly safe to assert that the two lights—that is, the 'Sambro' and the one on the Prospect headland were quite distinctive, being respectively 'revolving,' 'flash,' or stationary, and we know of no excuse that can be offered by a commander of a steamer for not acquainting himself thoroughly of the nature of the light which he has made so as certainly to define his position.

"Extenuating circumstances may be brought forward, but at a first glance the loss of this vessel has a very bad look both for master and owners, and both he and they will and must be held to a strict accountability for it.

OHIO ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 7.—Chas. Otis, candidate for mayor on the citizen's ticket, was elected by about 800 majority over John Huntingdon, republican. The balance of the republican ticket and republican candidates to the Constitutional Convention are elected.

COLUMBUS, O., April 7.—The election passed off very quietly. The returns come in so slowly that anything more than crude guesses are useless. The indications are that Bull, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected, and Rickleg and Baber, both Democratic candidates for the Constitutional Convention, are probably elected.

DAYTON, O., April 7.—The election passed off without excitement. The Democratic city ticket was mostly elected. The council and school board are Republican. For the Constitutional Convention Clay, Democrat, and Shultz, Republican, are probably elected in Montgomery county.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The election returns of this city are coming in very slowly. It is impossible at this time to indicate definitely anything about the final result. Four wards report gains for Davis, Republican candidate for mayor of over four hundred on the Secretary of State's vote last year. There is, however, a heavy Democratic majority to overcome on that vote, and the impression prevails among Republicans that sufficient gains cannot be reasonably expected to secure Davis's election.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Twelve wards and precincts show that Davis, Republican, gains over the Presidential vote, but not enough to indicate a change on the presidential vote. There seems no doubt that Wright, Hunt and Rand, Democratic, and Liberal candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention are elected. King, Hoodley, Freiberg and Johnson were on both tickets, and of course are elected. The returns with reference to the four Police Commissioners elected under the new law are more meager. Gither, Republican candidate in the first district, is having large gains, but the Republicans are by no means sanguine of his election. There is now hardly a doubt that the whole general city Democratic ticket is elected, not excepting Warrington, of whose election there appeared some indications earlier in the evening.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, April 7.—This city gives Haven, Republican, for Governor, 3,147; Ingersoll, Democrat, 3,612; Smith, Temperance, 27; against last year, Jewell, Republican, 3,481; Hubbard, Democrat, 2,439; New Brittain gives Haven 821, Ingersoll 954, Smith 54; against Jewell 936, Hubbard 554.

Returns from thirty eight towns foot up Haven 11,088, Ingersoll 11,509; the same towns last year gave Jewell 12,339, Hubbard 11,661. The choice of Governor by the people is doubful. Hawley, Republican, for Congress in this district, is elected by about 1,400 majority.

LATER.—Starkweather Republican, for Congress, in third district, is undoubtedly re-elected. General Hawley runs about 1,600 ahead of the Republican State ticket in his district, and is elected by about 1,300 majority. Last fall he had 633. Ingersoll, Democrat, is elected Governor by the people by 2,000 to 3,000 majority. The Legislature will be close.

LATEST—In the second Congressional district Kellogg has 255 majority, with four towns to hear from. These towns gave a Republican majority last year of 145. In the first Congressional district Hawley has 1,288 majority, with five towns to hear from, which gave a Republican majority last year of four. In the third Congressional district Starkweather is re elected by about 1,200 majority. In the fourth district Barnum, Democrat, has 1,249 majority, with two towns to hear from, which gave a Democratic majority last year of 47.

The Senate probably stands 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats. Last year it was 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats. The House will be very close, the chances being that it is Democratic by a small majority.

OIL CITY is partly submerged by high water. The water continues to rise.

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION.

When the public finds that it takes four bushels of wheat to pay for the transportation of a fifth bushel from the producer in Iowa to the consumer in New York, and nearly the same proportion for every ton of coal brought from the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, naturally enough the question whether this is necessary acquires a great importance. From the railroads themselves it is difficult to get a definite answer to this question. The railroad trade has its secrets, like any other, which those who make their living there, from are loth to disclose. Fortunately, however, we have the authentic calculations which will show what is really the cost of railway transportation.

In 1863 a report was made by the Board of Trade, in London, England, from the returns made to Parliament by all the railroads in the United Kingdom of their expenses for that year. This average was 2s. 7d. (say 62 cents) per mile for each train, including "goods, coal and other mineral trains, conveying two or three hundred tons, as well as passengers."

The items from which this average was made are thus given in the report:

	S.	D.	Cents.
Maintenance of way and works	0	5½	11
Locomotive power	0	9	18
Repairs and renewal of carriages	0	2¼	5
General traffic charges	0	9	18
Rates and trades, 1¼; Government duty, 1	0	2½	5
Compensation for accidents and loss	0	½	1
Legal and parliamentary expenses	0	½	1
Working expenses not in the above	0	2	4
	2	7	63

This means that the average actual cost of transporting a train, carrying from two to three hundred tons a mile, was in England sixty-three cents. How is it in this country?

As a rule, our railway directors do not see the advantage of giving such information to the public; but still we have the data upon which it may be computed. The *Railway Gazette* for March 8, 1873, calculates from the tables in the Illinois Railroad Commissioners' Report that the expense in that State for carrying a train a mile amounts to $1.03, and says: "In Massachusetts, from much more accurate returns, the average cost per train mile is put at $1.31."

Central railroad, report of the Maine of 354 miles, the average cost per train mile is given as $1.12. The excess of expense between this country and England arises probably from various reasons, among which not the least is a want of economical management. Here there are the materials for a calculation like this:

The cost of mining 300 tons of coal, at 60 cents per ton	$180
The cost of transporting it to New York, say 300 miles, at, to be generous, $1,50 per mile	450
Total cost of 300 tons of coal, landed in New York	$630
Price obtained for 300 tons, at $6 per ton	1,800
Profit made out of the consumer	$1,170

—nearly twice as much as the mining and the transportation really cost.

No wonder, then, that Mr. Galt, in his report of the Board of Trade in London, said: "When the public come to know that a passenger can be conveyed one hundred miles for two-pence half-penny (5 cents,) for which he is charged eight shillings and fourpence ($2,) and that a ton of coal can be brought from the North of England for about a shilling (28 cents) the cost there being six or seven shillings and the price in London four or five times that sum, it requires no prophet to foretell that the days of railway monopoly in private hands will in this country (England) soon be numbered."—*Daily Graphic.*

Terrible Storm in Iowa.

A Burlington telegram of the 5th says: The most terrible rain, hail and wind storm ever known here came at a minute's notice this morning, creating fearful havoc and loss of life. The storm struck the city on West Hill, tearing the roof from one of the school houses and descending thence through the business portion of the city. Buildings were unroofed and a great deal of damage done. The most horrible part of the catastrophy was the destruction of T. N. Pond's butter and egg depot, on Jefferson street, and the death of seven persons. The house was blown down and twenty-five persons were buried beneath the ruins. Mr. Pond and three others were taken out dead, and nineteen others were rescued, more or less injured. Mr. Pond was a young man of great promise, who had built up a large trade, and was well known throughout the State. The wife and two children of Mr. Steiger, a German schoolmaster, who lived in the house adjoining, were killed by the falling of the east wall of Pond's house. The persons killed were T. N. Pond, and three of his employees, named Pendergrast, Trainer and Neff Mrs. Steiger and her two children. Some of the men rescued from the ruins will probably die. The Mayor and the police force have been on the ground ever since the accident, rendering every assitance possible.

"Chinese Cheap Labor."

Believers in the importation of Chinese as a solution of the much vexed and imperfectly understood labor problem, will now have to look elsewhere for a panacea for the ills of the system. We now have it on the authority of the New York *Bulletin* that the experiment of substituting Mongolian for home and European workmen has very generally proved a failure, the only exception thus far being at North Adams, Massachusetts. Various reasons are given to account for the miscarriage of the scheme. The Chinaman, it is said, is liable to infirmities and weaknesses the same as his European and American competitors. In spite of his apparent docility he manifests a lamentable proclivity for the highest wages going, and to check this tendency a system of issolation and seclusion from outside influences is necessary. Intelligent white men and shrewd Yankees are disgusted at their keenness in making a bargain, and the growing difficulty of overreaching them is a matter of general complaint. The meek, almond-eyed strangers who were lately glad to work for little or nothing demand the highest wages when they have learned the trade. But there is this difference between them and other workmen. If their demands are refused they do not sit down to starve in idleness. They generally start on their account next door to their old employer, and draw off his customers by underselling him in his own specialty. The average Chinese laborer is no more virtuous than his white prototype, and very soon learns the vices of the "Melikrn man," adding to them certain Oriental improvements which do not make them any the more wholesome. He is apt to be excessively fond of smoking opium, and, like his betters, gets lazy, and disposed to take his "day off" as often as possible He is avaricious, too, to a degree, and is by no means a model of honesty. When he has learned his trade and picked up a few words of English—which is generally very quickly done—he the slightest pretext abandon his employer without tion he can obtain at ever so slight an increase of wages. Capt. J. B. Hervey, who has had in his extensive laundry at Belleville, N. J., 150 Chinamen, has reluctantly come to the conclusion that their labor is not profitable, and has recently countermanded, at considerable loss, an order which he had given for a large addition to this force. Many of those first imported by this gentleman deserted in the manner stated above, and did not go empty handed. They had contracted considerable bills with the shopkeepers of Belleville, on the strength of the fact that the Chinese were employed for a fixed number of years, and would be able to pay. The merchants have in this way lost large sums, and there is no possibility of their ever securing their claims.

The *Bulletin* mentioned also, the recent commotion among the Chinamen at Beaver Falls, caused by the fact that some new arrivals from China received a cent or two a day less than their fellow-countrymen who had been at the trade for years. And what renders this affair the more curious it says, is the fact that the old experienced hands joined in with the raw arrivals and could not see why all should not receive the highest maximum pay.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—The Republican party was never better organized in Pennsylvania than it is to day. It is composed of live men, who know exactly what they are doing, and when the proper time comes they will do it—that is, they will win a victory for the right. The manner in which the newspaper organs of the party have condemned the wrong in Congress shows exactly how determined the party is to stand for the right in the future, maintaining its organization to win victories and not seeking triumphs to destroy that organization. There is no necessity, at this early day, therefore, to trouble ourselves about the candidates to be voted for at the coming October election. At the proper time such candidates will be found, and when the election day arrives they will be elected.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

—The Rhode Island State election on the 2d inst., resulted in the success of the Republican ticket. The vote for Governor was—Howard, Republican, 9,273; Chace, Democrat, 3,565, with a few small towns to hear from. Howard's majority will be about 5,800.

TURNING THE TABLES.

Breakfast had just been cleared away and the little sitting-room was very bright and cheerful in the yellow flood of the April sunshine. There were pots of purple-blossomed violets in the window seat, and a blue ribbboned guitar lying on the sofa, and books piled on the table, and close by the fire Mrs. Haven had seated herself at her desk to write some letters.

She was a trim, compact little woman, with bright brown hair, and eyes to match, and a resolute mouth that somehow carried out the expression of a nose that our French neighbors phrase "retrousse." Mary Haven had a character that you might see at a distance.

As she sat there selecting her pen, and screwing the silver top of her inkstand, the door opened very softly, and a round, full moon face appeared.

"Mrs. Haven, mem, if you please."

"Yes," said Mary Haven, descrying at once by the infallible barometer of a woman's ear the rising thunder storm in the domestic atmosphere below. "What is it, cook?"

"It's not that you are not a kind mistress, mem," said the cook, twisting the hem of her checked apron, "and the wages is good, not to say company allowed once a week, and Sunday evening always ours; but there are some things flesh and blood cannot stand, no more they can't, mem, and I hain't no patience with such doin's, and if you please, suit yourself, mem, at a month's warnin'—"

"Why, cook, what is the matter?"

"Some can abide meddlin' with, mem, and some can't; and if the barrel o' mackerel sets on the wrong corner, an' the sugar boxes ain't kept covered proper, it's the mistress should tell me of it, not the master, an' if Mr. Haven wants to be cook, mem, well and good; but I won't stay in the same kitchen."

And the cook flounced out, maltreating her apron, having had her say.

Mrs. Haven flushed scarlet. She arose and went down stairs to the cellar, where her husband minus his coat, was endeavoring to move a huge washing machine.

"You see, Bridget," he called out, "this is the worst possible place the thing could stand in, and—why, Mary, is it you?"

"Yes, it is I," said Mrs. Haven. "I thought you had gone to your office, Henry?"

"I'm going presently!" said Mr. Haven. "But you see, Mary, everything down here is by sixes and sevens. It's well I come down occasionally. Cook has no more economy than a wild savage, and Bridget puts everything where it shouldn't be. My dear, have you looked over the grocer's bill for a month?"

"No, I haven't," said Mrs. Haven.

"Well, it's quite alarming. There must be a leak somewhere; and that reminds me—the molasses keg is dripping at the rate of half pint a day."

"I'll see to it," she said.

"But you don't see to it my dear, I shelf—eggs, my dear, that are completely wasted, when eggs are five cents apiece!"

Mrs. Haven turned and went up stairs again, with a round, red spot glowing on either cheek, signal pennons of the disturbance within. She was not a faultless angel, any more than other women are, and she was very much out of temper, as she walked up and down the room with her hands behind her, and her brown eyes glittering with an ominous sparkle.

"Mary, have you seen my memorandum book?" asked her husband, while he pulled off his gloves.

"No, I have not. Probably you will find it on the pantry shelf, or under Bridget's machine," answered Mary, shortly.

"Now puss, you are out of temper," said Mr. Haven, good humoredly, "and how very unreasonable that is of you."

"Henry," said Mrs. Haven, lying one hand appealingly on his shoulder, and looking up in his face, "you don't know how it annoys and mortifies me to have you interfere in my domestic affairs."

"Aren't we a firm, Henry Haven & Wife?" he asked, coolly; "and are not our interests identical?"

"Yes; but Henry Haven has his department, and his wife ought to have hers."

"That's all nonsense, my love."

"Henry, you will oblige me by leaving these domestic concerns to my own management."

"I would do much to oblige you; my dear Mary, but I shall not concede that point," he said, as he took his departure, leaving Mrs. Haven very indignant and meditative.

Bridget's voice broke with Celtic accent upon her reverie.

"Please, ma'am, I found this little black book behind the flour barrel."

"Thank you, Bridget, it is Mr. Haven's."

She glanced mechanically at its pages as Bridget disappeared. The column devoted to that day was full of closely written memoranda.

"See Kartwyn & Dalcey about the house in 12th street; do not let them have it for $1200. Call at McAllister's and order the green oil cloth instead of the buff one for the office floor. Tell Martin to proceed at once with the suit of Russell vs. Russell. Remind clerk not to settle tailor's bill—alteration to be made first. Go halves with Jordon in lot opposite Central Park—" Thus indefinitely.

Mary Haven read the words without much interest, but presently her eyes brightened, and a roguish suspicion of a smile began to tremble around her resolute lips.

"I am very glad I found this memorandum book," she thought. "Let me see—Henry told me he was going to Brooklyn in the morning, there will be plenty of time."

She glanced at her watch and rang the bell.

"Bridget, you will step around the corner and tell them to send a carriage for me immediately."

Her bonnet and shawl were on long before the vehicle arrived, and she employed the surplus time in jotting down various addresses from the directory.

When at length the carriage arrived, she took her seat with the self-possession of a queen.

"Drive to Kartwyn & Dalcey's, No. 123 ——street."

Mr. Kartwyn came to his office door, a dried up little lawyer, much astonished at the unexpected apparition of a pretty woman in a carriage.

"Good morning, Mr. Kartwyn!" said Mary calmly. "I am Mrs. Haven. I called to let you know that you could have the house on 12th street for a thousand dollars a year. I suppose you are aware that the property belongs to me!"

Mr. Kartwyn bowed low, delighted with the bargain he was about to secure.

"And now drive to McAllister's carpet store," said Mrs. Haven.

She walked in with cool self possession.

"Mr. Haven has concluded to take the buff oil cloth," she said.

Mr. McAllister stared, but entered the order in his books.

"I will have it sent around immediately."

"Now the tailor," thought Mary.

Snip & Scissors had an elegant establishment on a side street, just out of Broadway. Mary walked up to the counter calmly.

"Mr. Haven's bill, receipted, if you please."

The tailor presents the document, which was promptly paid.

"Where now, ma'am," said the driver.

"Mr. Jordan's Real Estate Agency, opposite——street."

"Ah, Mrs. Haven, is it you?" said the agent, cheerfully. "What can I do for you this morning?"

"Nothing, thanks," said Mary graciously. "I came around to tell you that my husband has thought better of the Central Park lot. He will not take half."

"All right," said Jordan. "Smith and Parker are only waiting for the chance. I'll let them know immediately."

"I don't think I've done quite mischief enough," said Mrs. Haven to herself. "I'll go down to the office now, turn the stove around and have Jack re-arrange the law books."

Carriage left Mrs. Haven at her husband's office in a narrow, down-town street.

About one hour subsequently Mr. Haven sauntered into the establishment of Kartwyn & Dalcey.

"About that 12th street lease, Mr. Kartwyn?"

"Yes, sir," said the lawyer, rubbing his hands. "A thousand dollars is a very fair price. I don't at all object to giving it."

"Who the duce is talking about a thousand dollars?" demanded the puzzled Haven. "I don't mean to let you have it a cent short of fifteen hundred?"

The lawyer looked amazed.

"Mrs. Haven was here this morning, and told me it was her property, and I could have it for a thousand dollars?"

"Mrs. Haven!" echoed the astonished husband. "But really, you know this is quite unbusiness like?"

"I don't know whether it is or not," returned the lawyer stiffly. "I only know that Mrs. Haven spoke before witnesses, and that the property is undeniably hers!"

Mr. Haven retreated from the field, vanquished but chafing.

At the door of the carpet store McAllister met him.

"It's all right, sir, the oil cloth is half way down by this time!"

"Which oil cloth!"

"The buff one, sir; cheap goods. Mrs. Haven was here and ordered it some time since."

"The mischief she did!"

"I hope there's no mistake, sir?" asked the dealer anxiously.

"No—no," returned honest Henry, disconsolately, adding to himself as he turned away, "What has got into Mary? is she crazed?"

All things considered, it was not strange that Mr. Haven was in no amiable humor by the time he reached Snip & Scissors'.

"I'd like to know what you mean by sending home such garments?" he demanded imperiously. "I won't wear 'em, unless they are made over completely, nor will I pay the bill!"

"Sir!" responded the surprised tailor, "you are aware that our rule is no alterations after the bill is settled?"

"Very well, your bill isn't settled, and it won't be either, in a hurry!"

"Mrs. Haven paid it, sir, this morning," said the surprised tailor, referring to his books.

Mrs. Haven! How the uncalled for interference of "Mrs. Haven" stared him in the face at every step. Of course, there was no remonstrance to be made, however, and the dis comfited husband left the establishment.

"I'll stop in at Jordan's any way," he thought, "and secure that lot; it will be a capital speculation."

Mr. Jordan was standing whistling in front of his gate with both hands in his pockets. He looked up as Henry Haven entered.

"Well, old fellow?"

"Suppose we clear up this business about that Central Park lot," said Haven, carelessly. "I don't think I can do any better."

"Your decision comes too late," said Jordan, shrugging his shoulders. "I signed over to Smythe and Parker half an hour ago."

"And by whose authority?"

Mr. Haven's brow was darkening.

"Mrs. Haven's. She was here a little while since, and told me you would not take the half lot."

Mr. Haven bit his lips! this was really growing a little provoking. He left the real estate office abruptly; and went directly to his own place.

But had he not been tolerably certain of his own number, he would not have recognized the rooms. Two men were on their knees, diligently hammering down the hard buff oil cloth. Jack, the office boy, had turned the stove around, so that its iron elbow projected into your face, very much as it would have said, "Take my arm!" And Mrs. Haven sat at his desk sorting and arranging papers with industry.

Mrs. Haven looked up.

"Yes, my dear; Jones vs. Brown, he belongs on the left hand pile. Really, Henry, the confusion of your papers is appalling!"

"Confusion, madam! I tell you they are in the most perfect order, or, rather, they were before you got hold of them. Where are my law books?"

"Oh; I put them in the closet, the bindings were so dingy, and the directories and handbooks looked so very much brighter!"

"Mary, are you crazy? It is scarcely becoming for a woman thus to usurp her husband's place!"

"We are a firm, my dear, at least so you told me this morning—Henry Haven & Wife—and therefore our interests are identical."

"Yes, but—"

"Consequently," went on Mary, mimicking her husband's rather pompous voice of the morning, "I shall beg the privilege of interfering whenever I deem it advisable."

Mr. Haven looked frowningly at his wife, but the wrinkles vanished out of his forehead at the smiling sunshine of Mary's eyes.

"My dear," said he, "it is rather late to transact any more business to-day. Shall we walk home together?"

And Mr. Haven must have left his "interference" principles at the office, for Mary never saw any more of them. Neither husband nor wife ever alluded to the subject again, but Mr. Haven was cured of his one bad habit. Mary's single stratagem was worth a thousand remonstrances.

Anecdote of Thiers.

A very amusing story is going the rounds of Paris now, said to have been told of himself by President Thiers at one of his last receptions. M. Thiers was walking one morning lately alone in the new camp which he has established near Versailles at Ville neuve'l Etang. He saw a soldier stationed on guard and at the moment vigorously engaged in eating bread and cheese.

"Good morning, mon garcon," said M. Thiers.

"Good morning, ma petite vieille," (my little old woman) replied the soldier.

"Eh loien! You don't get tired, do you, of your camp life?"

"That depends on the hour. At present not. I am off duty and am eating my bread and cheese, as you see."

"And the camp bread, it's good, isn't it? I find it far superior to that they gave us before."

"Tiens! Do you eat it? What are you, then? Are you an oil merchant or a hospital nurse?"

"Better than that," replied M. Thiers.

"Bah! Then you're a second lieutenant."

"Better than that."

"Captain?"

"Better than that."

"General?"

"Better than that; I'm the President of the Republic."

"You are Thiers? *Sacrebleu!* Then quick, hold my bread and cheese so I can present arms to you!"

SOMEBODY of a statistical turn is puzzled to account for the great surplus of births over deaths in 1872. We suppose the reason is because it is cheaper, for a man can be born for much less than he can be buried. And a penny saved is a penny earned.

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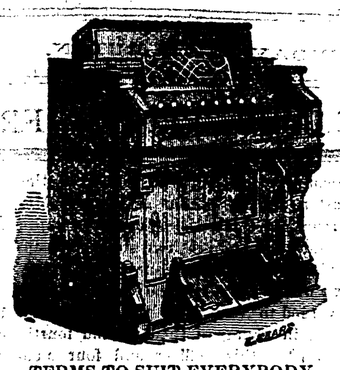
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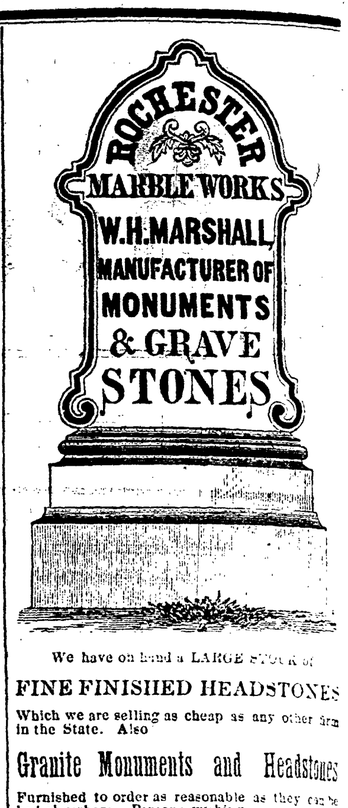
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PUBLIC OPINION.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

We have mentioned before the fact that the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company had filled the places of American workmen in their manufactory by the importation of gangs of Coolies from China. The excitement in that section caused by this action on the part of the company is still intense, and the citizens of Beaver Falls generally unite in a protest. To the short-sighted philanthropist it may seem a grand attainment to fill our workshops and factories with cheap labor drawn from the overflowing population of Eastern Asia. To the wealthy manufacturer and capitalist, and even to the general class of business and professional men of the country, the bitter opposition of the mechanical and laboring classes to having their places filled by cheap Chinese labor may seem insurrectionary and seditious. But we are certain that no candid man, unless he be an aristocrat of the most ignorantly bigoted type, can examine the matter in all its conditions and bearings without cherishing a hearty sympathy for those of his fellow citizens who are made to suffer from the heartless injustice and selfish tyranny of those large moneyed corporations that, after having grown rich from the skill and labor of intelligent employees, would then turn them out to starve, to make room for the cheap, slave labor of the Asiatic barbarian.

The American mechanic has expended time and money in fitting himself for his occupation. He has a family to support, children to educate into good citizens, and taxes to pay to support the government. He is a civilized, and perhaps christian man, with numberless wants for himself and family—wants and needs of the mind that are unknown to the uncivilized and uneducated Coolie. To ask him to place his labor in the market to compete with cheap Chinese labor is to ask him to submit to a degradation and slavery worse than slavery itself. This policy of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, if generally adopted by our large manufacturing establishments, would not only be disastrous to the labor interests, but would prove equally ruinous to all industrial and mercantile interests. Far-sighted employers do not object to paying fair prices for labor, knowing that every dollar thus paid out will accrue, indirectly at least, to their own advantage. The American operative may cost more, but he will also consume more. He is an advantage and help to a community, while the Chinaman is as useless in the sustaining of the business, social and religious interests as any four-footed animal could be. He eats no food like ours; wears no clothes like ours; needs no furniture to the kennel that he is to content to live in; no books, papers, pictures, or any of the many articles so necessary to the comfort of the American operative or mechanic, all of which cost money, which will be expended in the home market. The Chinaman saves all of his meagre pittance of wages, contributes nothing to the growth and prosperity of the community, and at the expiration of his servitude returns to the land of the Celestials. Let the Chinaman come here as do other emigrants, with the purpose of becoming American citizens in the full sense, and the labor of the country would be the first to welcome him into its ranks. But the system of importion in gangs upon long contracts—which is nothing, less than voluntary slavery—is an outrage upon justice and decency, and if persevered in will soon render the protection of American labor a fit subject for legislation.—*McKean Miner.*

GOLD OR PAPER.

It is very evident from the April programme of Secretary Richardson that he is even more bent upon contraction than his predecessor, that he is anxious to bring about a return to specie payments, and that he regards contraction of the present circulating medium as the surest road thereto. That he sincerely believes his policy to be suited to the needs of the country there is no reason to doubt, but he should be open to conviction, if good reason be urged against persistence in such a course. If it can be shown that the industries of the country are languishing because of the scarcity of exchange, and that the ability of the community to reach a gold basis is thereby diminished, surely he ought to pause and consider whether in following out a mere chimera of his own he is not endangering the permanent prosperity of the country.

That unusual depression does exist in almost every department of industry should be apparent to every one. The fact forces itself upon the notice even of the most heedless. On every hand evidences of it are to be met with. The reason for it is not far to seek. Money is so scarce that the purchasing power of the people is crippled, and demand for commodities therefore fails. That money is scarce is owing to the rapid expansion of the country and its energies, in the face of a rigidly inflexible volume of currency. The amount that was ample enough for our requirements a few years ago is altogether inadequate for the increased requirements of the present. The demand for commodities which results from plentiful money having gradually slackened, manufacturers and producers find themselves embarrassed with heavy accumulations of stock. In consequence they are compelled to lessen their production. This throws out of employment, partially or wholly, large numbers of people, entailing upon the community much suffering and even crime, for just in proportion as employment fails crime increases. To remedy this state of things there is but one road. All artificial barriers to the easy working of the money market must be removed, and every means at disposal for making money cheap and plentiful availed of. In the face of a growing demand for money there must be no withdrawal of it by the Government. On the contrary, whatever power the Government possesses of pouring money into the market must be resorted to. The Government under our existing system of finance has all the power that is now necessary to relax the great stringency from which every industry in the land suffers. It has reserves of currency upon which it may draw, and as the Government is supposed to be run for the welfare of the nation at large and not in the interests of the moneyed few, these reserves should be let loose, that they may flow into and bless all departments of business.

It is this capacity of expansion which is inherent in our paper money system that constitutes its vast superiority over gold in the present condition of the country. All that is requisite is that this elasticity should be fully recognized as conducing to prosperity. That expansion leads to enhanced prices and to unnatural and dangerous inflation cannot be maintained. By making money plentiful and cheap, it affords full opportunity to enterprise to develop our resources; it provides ample employment at good wages for the whole population, and so endues them with a large purchasing power that renders the demand for commodities permanently large. And in the course of this increased production, new labor-saving appliances are discovered, and while wages remain high and employment ample, prices fall, gradually improving our positions as exporters. That this is no idle painting of the imagination experience has already in a measure proved, while the currency was sufficient for our needs. And this progress would be resumed now were proper means taken to insure an adequate supply of the circulating medium.

This is an all-sufficient argument against any straining after resumption of specie payments. Now we are independent, through our inexportable currency, of all foreign financial disturbances. We can, if we only live, increase the volume of our money as our necessities require. But were gold the basis of our circulation, with the present heavy adverse balance of trade, we should be liable at any moment to be deprived of an all-important amount of the circulating medium, simply because gold being the only commodity fixed in price, foreigners would take it unless we sacrificed our other productions. This would result in financial disaster, and such disaster would be current with every wave of trouble from the other shore of the Atlantic. While we preserve our national money we are safe from such calamities, and can by judicious management so regulate our internal affairs as to maintain constant prosperity, and in time to turn the adverse balance of trade into one in our favor. Then the question of gold or paper can be advantageously discussed. But at present all attempts to force a solution by contraction cannot be fraught with other than overwhelming disaster.—*Phila. Evening Telegraph.*

The Conversion of the National Loan.

The various cliques of brokers in the city of New York have taken unusual pains to obscure the question of the conversion of the six per cent. interest-bearing bonds into five per cents. The charge is that the Secretary, by allowing three months' interest on both the old and the new bonds, virtually paid one and one-quarter of one per centum premium to European bankers for negotiating said loan. Congress only allowed one-half of one per cent. for the payment of engraving, printing, and paper, and all other incidental expenses of bringing these bonds into the market; and, of course, no margin remained which would induce any one to take any interest in the conversion. If, then, the negotiation has cost us one and a quarter of one per cent., it is by far the most economical transaction of the kind that has ever taken place. The enemies of the plan have been unable to show that it was possible to negotiate these bonds for a less amount; and, since the difference of interest, amounting to one per cent., has been stopped forever, surely the payment of one and a quarter of one per cent.—which was only the additional interest for one year and a quarter—resulted in a very decided advantage to the Government. Considering the state of the European money market, this conversion, on these terms, was one of the most memorable financial achievements of our times.—*Republic Magazine.*

THOSE Congressmen who, after voting against salary steal, now sneak around by starlight to the back-door of the Treasury and lug off their share of the booty, write themselves down hypocrites and cowards. They wanted the money all the while, but hadn't the nerve to stand up and say so when their names were reached on the roll-call. The constituents of such men deserve to be plundered if they fail to spot them, this time to some purpose.—*Springfield Republican.*

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CASH CAPITAL $250,000
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Representing the above first class Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best in the world, and representing a gross Cash Capital of over Sixteen Millions of Dollars, I am able to take insurance in departments, and Policies issued without delay. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. *Insure to-day. By one days' neglect or delay you may loose the savings of years.* Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain. *Insure to-day. One to-day is worth two to-morrows.* Quality also is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article always proves the dearest. *Therefore, look to Quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance. Look to worth and wealth for Indemnity. The Best is the Cheapest.* "As you sow that you shall you reap."
Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flatter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but to receive additional inducements I am now enabled, the facilities and increase during the present year.
MR. S. A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications in adjoining boroughs and townships.
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je16'71 Near the Depot, Rochester, Penn'a.

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of different styles and finish.
☞ The Designs are of the latest patterns and are highly approved, being chaste and beautiful in appearance. oc28'70-1y

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in
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Real Estate bought and sold on reasonable Commission. [jy8'70:1y

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IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED
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Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint, completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time, for the last twelve years, and at last found a Remedy that gives INSTANT AND COMPLETE RELIEF, I have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that *it will do all, and more, than is promised for it,* and that persons once using will never be without it, as *as numerous others who have tried it can testify.*
It can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM L. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any person enclosing $1, and ten cents for postage, and addressing CHAS. B. HURST,
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READY FOR CHRISTMAS.
We have received an elegant stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS, DIAMOND PINS, EAR RINGS, STUDS and RINGS, CORAL, STONE CAMEO, AMATHYST, TOPAZ, ONYX and GOLD SETS OF JEWELRY, FINE NECKLACES and LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS COLLAR BUTTONS, GENTS' PINS, GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES, SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, VASES, TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLE AND FANCY GOODS. All suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold low at
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$250 A MONTH, $250.
WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE.
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Correspondence will receive prompt attention.
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EBEN ALLISON, ... CASHIER.
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R. E. & H. HOOPES,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
Correspondence of Banks, Bankers and Merchants solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted. [jy22'70:1y.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
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MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
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nov11-70—je30-71

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Insurance Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.
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CASH ASSETS, - $5,549,504.97.
TOTAL LIABILITIES, - - - $256,068.89
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Losses paid in 51 years,
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Look to wealth and worth for indemnity. Look to quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance, for too frequently the cheapest rate is only the index of the poorest Insurance. The stability, wealth, liberality, and straightforward character of the Ætna, and its promptness in the payment of losses during the past 51 years, claim the appreciation of all business men.
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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
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PEARL SALOON,
57 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, April 11th, 1873.

STRIKES.

The workingmen of the east, it is said, are preparing to make a strike either to retain the eight hour system or for an increase of wages. The loss to the country, by means of this practice is simply enormous, the derangements of business disasastrous, and the bad feeling engendered between the laborer and employer not only unpleasant, but destructive of that mutual interest and reciprocal friendship that ought to exist, where the profits of industry are equally and justly distributed. It is impossible to disguise the fact that certain classes of men enjoy great advantages over other classes in the rewards of their labor. Great fortunes are made in a few years, not by producing value, but by accumulating value that others have produced. Workingmen perceive that they are, in some way not understood, cheated out of the full enjoyment of what they earn, in order that forty or fifty per cent. of their hard earnings may go to enrich others who have more brains, better advantages, higher enjoyments, plenty of leisure and never are compelled to struggle with all their strength ten or twelve hours a day to obtain the simple necessaries of life. This unequality of conditions and unjust difference of what men receive for their labor are creating a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction among the laboring classes, and they are agitating the question "Why is this? or how can we improve our condition?" In organization there is power, and the workingmen in our large manufacturing dictricts, realizing this fact, have combined together in unions and leagues to regulate the price of labor and to compel employers to equally share, all things considered, with them the profits of their combined industry. The system of strikes is intended to accomplish this purpose. The means may not be very well chosen, and workingmen may not receive much immediate benefit therefrom, but they seem to attract public attention to the subject of wages and the condition of the laboring class, and in many instances obtain the temporary relief demanded.

The principle of striking for higher wages belongs to the plain of commercial morality. The workingmen have been taught by the stock gamblers, speculators and merchants, and ought not alone to be blamed for acting from no higher motive than do those classes in their business transactions. When the coal dealer at Cincinnati, by purchasing large quantities of coal, can control the market, he demands and receives his own price, which may be higher than the intrinsic value of the coal, but taking advantage of a certain condition of things that he brought about, he compels persons to pay him more for his coal than it is worth. So when a manufacturer has received a heavy contract, the workingmen, upon whose labor he is dependent, take advantage of his necessities and demand whatever they please for their labor. The principle seems to be that of each one for himself, and the devil takes the hindmost.

The manufacturers have their unions and combine against the consumer. Only a few days since a number of leading calico manufacturers of the East who, it is asserted, produce ninety per cent. or more, of all the calico printed in the United States, having combined to sell their calicoes at a certain fixed price of eleven and one-half cents per yard, united in signing a letter to the well known firm of S. B. Chittenden & Co., New York, which declaired that their productions should not be sold by any one at wholesale for less than the fixed price above given. S. B. Chittenden & Co., had a large supply of prints on hand and concluded to sell at their own price, which was one-half cent lower than that of the monopoly and because of this the combination declares that no more prints will be sold to the said firm during the year 1873.

Here is the same effort to create, by unfair advantage, a false value on a necessary article of dress, and made not by workingmen, but by manufacturers themselves, and yet those very men complain when their hands put into practice the same pernicious principle.

Commercial morality, the law of supply and demand, are working, like poison in the veins of society, and liberty will not be safe until a radical reform has taken place in the relations of labor and capital, and the advantages of all classes are made more equal.

THE NEW PARTY.

Says the Chicago *Tribune*: "The Democratic leaders of Indiana have at last recognized the necessities of the situation, and have concluded to abandon their old organization and organize a new liberal party on the living issues of the day."

Such a party it claims is the only party which can successfully contend with the evils of the day, and overcome them. It will embrace all the honest men of the old parties organized together against monopolies, abuses of power, corruptions, frauds in office, and in favor of immediate reform in the administration of the Government.

We suppose when the time comes to organize, and the leaders are casting about for a platform on which to go before the people, the kind of material that will be used will depend altogether upon the "necessities of the situation."

The new party is expected to wage war against railroads, to secure the certain punishment of criminals, to remove the burdens of protective tariffs, to cure the corruption of officials in political life, to prevent their frauds and defalcations, and to abolish the criminal use of money to influence legislation.

Last Fall this new party without a name was organized on what was supposed a living issue "of Southern conciliation." but that issue today is so dead that it is not even mentioned among the probable planks of the new organization.

We do not think much of the platform suggested, as the basis of a new party, for in most respects it agrees with former Republican platforms, and is sure to be better understood and sooner put into [illegible] though the success of the latter party than any new one. A new party must be established on some radical measures to ever succeed in overthrowing the Republican party. The mere correction of a few evils that float like straws on the surface of political life does not furnish enough incentive or inspiration to thought to draw together and bind as one such numbers as are necessary to form a great party.

The new party that is to succeed the Republican, is not yet born, and it doth not yet appear what it is like, or who will be its leaders, but it is quite safe to say that that party will not be the late Liberal nor the galvanized Democratic.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, though elected by a large popular majority in a hotly contested election, has greatly increased his popularity since his election, by his ability to say "no" when necessary. He has made free use of the veto power and won thereby the applause of both friend and foe. Our exchanges are full of his praise, and we doubt if ever there was a Governor of the State more beloved. How carefully he has guarded the people's interests, and with what firmness he has refused to sign bills, granting privileges and powers inimical to the public good. He possesses integrity, displays matchless courage, enjoys an intimate knowledge of public business and has a keen perception of what the people demand. During the exciting campaign of last Fall he was grossly slandered by the press, but the pelting abuse fell from him like rustling rain from off the roof. Now, the same Liberal organs chant his praise and acknowledge that his course thus far has been wise, patriotic and conducive to the best interests of the State. Let the Governor, like General Grant, have no policy but that of the people, let him follow the course he has taken, and he can always rely on a sure and steadfast support of the best citizens of the Commonwealth.

THE fish bill which we printed last week, is an important bill and one that should give general satisfaction throughout the State. It has already passed to the third reading, and probably by the time this is in print, will have passed finally. A similar bill was vetoed last year by Governor Geary, but the demand now for the measure is so universal that we do not think the Governor will withhold his approval. A few years since fish were plenty, and in the season any one with hook and line could catch enough for table use, but now they are a rarity, and the enticing sport of catching them is one of the lost arts. With a little care and protection rivers might not only be re-stocked with palatable fish, but made places for their propagation. The fish of the streams belong to the people who have a right to say how and when they shall be caught, and to provide such protection to the propagation of fish as will secure the safety of the spawn and preserve the lives of the young.

The present Fish bill, although not all that some might wish, will confer great benefit upon the people so far as it goes, and we hope to hear that the bill has finally passed both Houses, been approved and become law.

THE Governor has appointed J. Montgomery Foster, Esq., of Harrisburg, Commissioner of the Insurance Department lately established by act of the Legislature, and the Senate has confirmed the appointment. Mr. Foster, by his experience as clerk in the Auditor General's office, has acquired an intimate knowledge of insurance business, and is thoroughly qualified to fill the position.

THE following local bills have passed both Houses:

An act divorcing Phebe Jane Herbert.

An act in relation to the electon of council in New Brighton borough.

An act incorporating the Montours Valley Railroad.

THE GUBERNATORIAL VETOES.

Wednesday of last week was a pretty good day for vetoes. Ten messages came from the Governor, returning bills without his approval; and there are, doubtless, many more to follow. For what the Governor and his advisers are doing to counteract bad legislation, they are entitled to the highest praise. For Governor Hartranft is not only slaughtering scores of bad bills, with his trenchant pen, but he is doing equally good service in causing the recall by the Legislature of a still larger number of objectionable bills. When the complete list of "killed, wounded and missing" comes to be made up, it will be seen that the first campaign of our new commander-in-chief has been a very brilliant and successful one.

Many bills yet await his final sentence. We trust that among them are, and will remain, the last two railway bills sent to him. The jobbing bill of the Continental Company, and the sweeping grab of the Union Railway Company, which takes in "*such other streets*," as it may, by one means or other, get out of Councils, are fit subjects for the Governor's veto. They are both utterly wrong in principle, and should be sent back. The Governor, acting under the conviction of his own judgment, has already given the latter company extra privileges enough for one winter, and a little check upon the excessive enterprise of this ambitious company will have a very salutary effect.

Some of our cotemporaries, in commenting upon Governor Hartranft's almost uniformly correct disposal of the mass of bills laid before him, attribute his success chiefly to the assistance he receives in the advice of his excellent Attorney-General, Mr. Dimmick. That the Governor enjoys an immeasurable advantage over his predecessor in this respect is obvious enough; but we incline to think that the Governor's chief reliance, in his daily dealings with the Legislation that is poured in upon him, is, first, upon his habitual personal consideration of the the bills, and next, upon the untiring vigilance of his experienced Secretary of State, Mr. Quay. Knotty points of law are, no doubt, always referred to and solved by the able and learned Attorney-General; but the chief credit for a successful steering through the shoals and quicksands of rocks of daily legislation rests with the Governor himself and his Secretary of State. *Pulman qui meruit, ferat.—Phila. Evening Bulletin.*

AMONG the Democratic aspirants for Senatorial honors in Tennessee are General W. B. Bute, of Nashville; General William Quarles, of Clarksville; Governor Isham G. Harris, of Memphis; Governor John C. Brown, and Andy Johnson. The Republican candidates are Horace Maynard, Alfred A. Freeman, Alvin Hawkins, and William Rule, of the Knoxville *Cornier*. Mr. Brown's term expires in 1875.

SENATOR RUTAN.

Zeigler's Democratic Herald thus endorses our Senator:

Let what will be said by that class of editors who consider it the highest credit to endorse any infamous scheme of Washington city jobbery, and who think the very essence of American manhood is comprehended in the basest servility to power, of Mr. Rutan's resolutions of instruction to our members of Congress to vote against any measure which proposes to purchase the telegraph lines by the general government, we consider them as highly proper. We have had full enough of those attempts by the powers that be, to convert this government into one of centralization, and when we see a gentleman like Mr. Rutan, whose political proclivities are decidedly republican, raise his voice against a scheme which of all others is the most anti-republican, we begin to have hopes of a brighter day in the future. Who would like to see private dispatches sent over the wires supervised by a set of government pimps? What right has the government to pry into the private affairs of the people? Men seem to forget that the people constitute the sovereignty of the Republic, not a set of officials at Washington city. We venture the prediction that if the telegraph wires were under the control of the government it would be next to impossible for truth ever to reach the people. Every official act would be perverted in the interest of those who make plundering the government a business—there would be no longer any exposition of frauds and corruption would run riot.

We have no doubt the people will sustain Mr. Rutan in the bold position he has taken on this question, and, although he is opposed to us in politics, we freely give him credit.

POLITICAL.

—There are five Republican candidates for nomination for treasurer in Indiana county.

—The Democratic primary election in Fayette county is fixed for the 17th of May.

—Jacob Stevens of Blair county is a candidate before the Republican convention for sheriff.

—J. R. Hinton, the Washington correspondent, has been appointed a consular agent.

—Blair county Republican candidates for nomination: John S. Calvert for Commissioner; Henry Elway for sheriff.

—Berthemy, who formerly represented the French government at Washington, has been appointed French envoy to Japan.

—The Democratic ticket in St. Louis was elected by an average majority of four thousand. Of fifteen aldermen only six are Republicans.

—Ex-Senator Alex. Cattell, U. S. Financial Agent in Europe, has not resigned his position as a member of the Civil Service Advisory Board, as reported, his absence in that country being only temporary.

—In the Omaha, Neb., city elections, Tuesday, the Citizens ticket elected the Mayor, City Treasurer, Police Judge and Marshal. The Republicans elected the City Clerk, Street Commissioner and City Engineer.

—The coal miners will no doubt be pleased to learn that the Governor has signed the screen Bill, and it is now a law. Mr. Boden, delegate of the coal miners, has worked most assiduously to secure the passage of this bill.

—The election in Rhode Island Wednesday of last week, resulted in the success of the Republican ticket, except Lieutenant Governor, for which office there is no choice. The Legislature is Republican, as usual.

—The Indiana State Temperance Convention met at Indianapolis, the 2d inst. among its proceedings were: A State Central Committee of five, with Col. John T. Ray, of Indianapolis, as chairman, and a committee from each Congressional district was appointed, for the purpose of organization throughout the State in the interest of the temperance movement. Provisions were also made for raising funds to test the constitutionality of the liquor law in the Supreme Court.

—Republican candidates for sheriff in Butler county, subject to the decision of the primary meeting: David Cupps of Butler township, Geo. W. Crow of Fairwood township, E. L. Varnum of Centre township, Wm. Caldwell of Butler township, Geo. W. Fair of Butler township, for Commissioner, Simon P. Painter of Fairy township.

—Referring to the coming election in Connecticut the *Tribune* says: "There is very little excitement or even animated discussion upon politics in the State, and the appearances now indicate a Republican success. The reflections upon the relations of parties and the confusion of party lines have a somewhat wider application than to Connecticut alone, and the local and national aspect of the canvass are not without interest."

—Township Clerks are required within sixty days after the annual spring election, to make out and publish a full and complete statement of the financial condition of such townships, under penalty of fifty dollars. In several counties of the state, where this law was disregarded, suits have been brought by tax-payers and the penalty in every case collected. By observing the law, township clerks may save themselves and friends the trouble and expense of litigation.

—In the Supreme Court at Philadelphia on Saturday, in the case of Miss Burnham, pleading for the right to vote on the ground that the word "freemen" in the constitution meant men and women, the Court decided against her.

—The Venango *Citizen* says that a petition has been presented to the Court asking that the election of Samuel B. Myers as Mayor of Franklin, on account of alleged fraudulent votes cast at the late election, be set aside. The petition declares that over one hundred votes were cast by persons who were not qualified to vote for Mayor, and other irregularities are alleged to have been committed. The Court decided to hear the case on the 16th inst.

—*Westview, Brighton, N. Y. March* 18.—MY DEAR SIR:—As the circumstances under which several important appointments have recently been made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of Civil Service regulations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your administration.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
[Signed] GEO. WM. CURTIS
To His Excellency, the President.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Appropriation and Apportionment Bills Passed—The House Yields to the Senate on the Salary Grab—The Wolf, of Union County, Goes for the Beaver Ring—Our Congressional District—General Grant's Visit—Governor Hartranft's Popularity.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG PA, April 3, 1873.

The Appropriation and Apportionment bills passed finally last night, and the House took up and passed the Senate resolution for adjournment on Thursday.

The Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill struck out all increase of salaries, not only to members of the Legislature and the officers, but to heads of departments and Judges, treating all alike. The appropriations to local charities were also stricken out, and the bill is one of the best passed for years. The Senate adopted the report by a handsome majority the day it was reported, but the House refused by a majority of two, to adopt it on Friday, and recommitted it to the Committee. Various excuses were given by those who opposed the bill as reported, but the real objection arose from the fact that the Committee struck out the increase of members' salary, passed by the House. It was amusing to see the feeling manifested by certain members, who would never dare go on the record in favor of this grab, yet who sought opportunities to denounce the Senate for preventing it. Men who never earned one thousand dollars in their lives honestly, and never will, were furious because they were prevented from taking an additional five hundred out of the Treasury, although they sought and obtained the positions knowing the salary was only one thousand. The Senate, and especially the Conference Committee, of which your Senator was a member, was abused terribly by these would-be Treasury grabbers. It is gratifying to know that the people will not share in the views of the would-be plunderers. Finding the Senate had finally adopted the report of the Committee, the House took up the report again last night and adopted it by a vote of 53 to 40, and the bill now goes to the Governor for approval.

As soon as the Appropriation bill was disposed of the Conference Committee on the Apportionment bill made report to both Houses, and after considerable discussion the report was adopted by decided majorities in both branches. In the House a few members, who were dissatisfied with their districts, and also with the disposition of the salary question, took the opportunity to denounce the Senate again, and especially the Senator from Beaver, chairman of the Committee, who according to these gentlemen was the head devil in the Senate in forcing through these outrages. Wolf, of Union county, was especially boisterous, and denounced the Beaver Ring, now in power, as he declared, to the best of his ability. It is gratifying to know that his assaults were harmless, as the House, after he closed, quietly passed the bill by a nearly two-thirds vote, showing that the Beaver ring was strong in the Legislature at any rate. Wolf had no reason to complain, although Union county is placed in a Democratic district. The bill, as it passed the House originally, and for which he voted, put that county just where the Senate left it, and no one could understand how he could complain of the action of the Senate. This little fellow is a curiosity, however, and must not be estimated by the same standard by which we judge other men. When the infamous Minnequa job was before the House he made a speech against the bill, denouncing it as corrupt in the morning, and in the afternoon, made one in favor of it, giving as a reason that he had received a letter from some preacher, asking him to vote for it. The influence that was brought to bear upon him was of a very different kind, however, and was so apparent as to provoke the contempt even of those with whom he was acting. One member declared that it was the most remarkable conversion since that of the Apostle Paul. The Apportionment bill passed does not differ materially from the bill as it passed the Senate. Your district is composed of the counties of Beaver, Lawrence and Washington, as your correspondent long since predicted it would be. General White made a desperate effort to save Westmoreland and sink Washington with Greene and Fayette, but was unsuccessful. It is to be hoped this is the last of apportionments for years to come, for the Legislature has had this question to quarrel over for three successive years.

General Grant visited Harrisburg yesterday, and remained until this morning the guest of Col. J. D. Cameron. The Legislature unanimously passed a resolution requesting him to visit the two Houses, which he accepted, and last night was introduced to both Houses, spending some time in conversation with Senators and Members.

Gov. Hartranft continues to send in vetos messages by the dozen, and thus far both Houses have sustained him. It is remarkable to see with what unanimity those who denounced him during the campaign last fall, now endorse and applaud his action. He is to-day the most popular man in the State, and deservedly so. It is gratifying to know he has determined to pursue the course he has marked out, and that he has the courage requisite for the undertaking. M.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia Openings—Spring Fashions—Miss Barnham Before the Supreme Court—God in the Constitution—Mr. Hawkins—Pleasure Attractions.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1873.

We still find our thick wraps comfortable, although the swelling buds of the horse chestnut trees and the fiat of the milliners make us sensible of the approach of spring. This year March could not even by courtesy be called a spring month, and even April is behind hand in balmy breezes. Our openings in Philadelphia are great events. About three weeks anterior to Easter Sunday all the ladies whose own or whose husbands names happens to be in the Directory, are inundated with showers of invitations to visit some lady's opening, day and hour being fixed. We have not yet reached the New York custom of snug little lunches, assisted by dainty wines, where it is said, (but of course it is a slander) that the choice vintages open the hearts and pockets of the ladies. The only place where a lunch table is spread gratuitously for the feminine sex in this city is by the enterprising firm of Fletcher & Mitchel, who in the fall set out the choicest canned fruits and vegetables for their customers to taste. To return to our milliners, however, bonnets of every sort, shape and style are to be seen, prices being somewhat reduced. A very neat hat can be purchased from $18 to $20. A new style which answers for either hat or bonnet is the favorite. Worn down on the *face it* is a hat, set back on the head it becomes a bonnet. A hat is considered suitable for everything except going to church, where none but a very unevangelical woman would be seen without a bonnet. Easter Sunday is the proper time to appear in new spring attire. The reason for this is obvious, as the majority of people who go to church are not entirely insensible to the fact that it is a fine place to see the fashions, and the services being unusually protracted, better opportunity is afforded for inspection. Indeed Easter is a great festival here, even Unitarian churches being draped with flowers for the occasion. Even masculine human nature crops out in yellow kids and gingham neckties to do honor to the season.

We have had quite an interesting case here this week, before the Supreme Court in Banc, on an appeal from a decision of Judge Sharswood, at *Nisi Prius*, the appellant, Miss Barnham, seeking damages from certain election officers who refused to receive her vote. Miss Barnham argued her case herself, being sustained by the presence and countenance of a number of ladies, who doubtless felt that she pleaded their cause as well as her own. Though she made a most exhaustive argument the Court sustained the decision of Judge Sharswood. Miss Barnham will take her case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The wreck of the Atlantic has filled out local journals with warnings to the proprietors of our new line of steamers, safety being commended rather than speed. It was indeed a sad comment on the representative character of man that four hundred and fifty of them could not save one woman. Probably, however, these Liverpool sailors and their *gallant* captain considered themselves so thoroughly representing woman that there was no necessity for her to live at all, so allowed all to be drowned like rats in a trap, beneath fastened down hatches.

The Rev. Mr. Barns has recently presided at a meeting opposed to the effort to put God into the Constitution. The resolutions offered and accepted should have been sufficient to satisfy any reasonable person of the dangerous character of that movement. It is a most remarkable fact, that in a country where intelligence is as generally diffused as our own, laws appealing to a popular prejudice are so frequently passed without due reflection, as to their ultimate effect. Were it not that many of our laws are actually dead letters, we would realize this fact more fully. In view of this our Sunday papers are beginning to growl over the act passed some time since by Congress, punishing the transmission of obscene matter through the United States mails. A law right enough in its self, but not sufficiently explicit as it stands at present. Now, too, we begin to read about the Govern-

ment Bastile about to be built at Rock Island, which some of our Democratic editors seem to think, is for their special accommodation.

Mr. Hawkins has been ousted from councils, because he holds the office of Notary Public. He had made some charges against gentlemen connected with the press, of a most dishonorable character, which after a thorough investigation, were dismissed by the investigating committee as not substantiated.

The *Public Record* and the *Coming Centennial*, are running a race to see which gets the most new subscribers. The colored ladies, of Philadelphia, have organized to get subscriptions.

This coming week, we have any number of attractions to anticipate. Mrs. Cates and party are to appear again at Woods Museum, which is really the best place of resort in our city. Charles Cashman is at the Walnut street, and all the other theatres are making ready for the spring benefits. The Moyamensing Ball, La Coterie Carminal, the Masonic Ball and numerous others will follow Easter. One of the most beautiful sights of the season will be the exhibition of Professor Ashter's dancing pupils at the Academy of Music, on the 28th inst. It is always a charming sight.

We are looking quite anxiously for the return of the Constitutional Convention, having heard many enquiries made for your popular fellow citizen, Hon. D. L Imbrie.

THE RADICAL has a gaining circulation in Philadelphia. EIZZIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ku Klux Klan Cases—Gratuitous Advice to Secretary Richardson—Military *Prisons*—Civil Service—Officers Assigned to Duty—Pensions.

[Correspondence of the Radical.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1873.

Attorney General Williams has decided to suspend for the present all proceedings against persons indicted in the Southern States for violating the enforcement act and being members of the Ku Klux Klan. He says if the laws are respected, and no further attempts made to violate them, the prosecutions will be suspended entirely; but on the other hand if disorder ensues prosecutions will be pushed rigorously. There are over one thousand of these causes now pending in the United States Courts.

The President telegraphs to his secretary here that he expects to reach Washington in time to hold the usual cabinet meeting on Tuesday next.

Secretary Robeson left for New York last night, to the absent until Monday or Tuesday. While away the War and Navy departments are without any head, the President not being here to designate acting Secretaries during Robeson's absence.

Frequent inquiries are made at the office of Internal Revenue as to the date at which the act of December 24, 1872, will be put in operation. The Commissioner states that the law referred to will take effect May 20, 1873.

Secretary Richardson is just now receiving a large number of letters from New York, and elsewhere tendering gratuitous advice as to the best plan to break up the gold speculators in Wall street. Some advise what he shall do, and others what he should not do; but the Secretary remains mum as to what he may or may not do.

The necessity for a military prison for the confinement of offenders subject to military jurisdiction is shown in the case of Robert D. Bogart, clerk to Paymaster Clark of the U. S. Navy, now undergoing a second trial before a naval court-martial on the charge of embezzling $30,000 from the Government. He was tried and convicted once before, but having no proper place to confine him, the case got into the State Courts and he was by legal technicalities set at liberty. The law of the last Congress for a military prison contained no appropriation therefor, but this oversight will probably be remedied next session.

Government clerks will take out installments of the new loan bonds to Europe as fast as they are ready for issue. Only the actual expenses of the clerks will be allowed.

The present members of the Civil Service Advisory Board deny that the civil service reform rules, as approved by the President, will be abandoned because of the resignation of George William Curtis, or that the resignation will in any way affect their operations.

Various letters have been received here by the heads of departments urging that a recommendation be made to the next Congress for the establishment of Examining Boards in all the large cities throughout the country, so that applicants for positions in the civil service may be spared the expense of a sojourn in Washington for the mere purpose of competing for a place. The suggestions embodied in these letters can hardly be said to meet with general approval. The idea of officials with whom I have conversed is that such a course would result in making too much of the civil service. "Any young man who possesses the requisite ability is a fool to come to Washington to bury himself as a department clerk," says Treasurer Spinner. The expense incident to the establishment of numerous Examining Boards, the rush for positions that would follow, the conflict in respect to the number of places to be filled from each State, and the impression that would be created that a department clerkship is the best thing in the world to have, are considerations that will weigh heavily against the desired Congressional action.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular ordering all persons holding copper, bronze, or copper nickel coins, heretofore authorized by law, that they can exchange them for the minor coins, namely, five, three, and one cent pieces, authorized by the act of February, 1873, by presenting or forwarding them to the Philadelphia Mint, in sums of not less than $20 or multiple thereof, properly asorted by denomination, advising the superintendent of the amount and kind of coin forwarded, and the kind of coin desired in return.

The following revenue officers have been assigned to duty: First Lieutenants Thos. Mason detached from the McCulloch, at Portland, Me., and placed on waiting orders; George Williams detached from the Grant, at New York, and ordered to the Delaware; Third Lieutenant H. Newcomb ordered to the Petrel, at Pensacola; Charles H. Greenway to the Hamilton, at Boston; W. A. Trailling to the Relief, at Galveston; George Delap to the Mosswood, at Eastport; George E. McConnell to the Nansemond, at Savannah; John Wyckoff to Dobbin, at Cestine; F. A. O'Conner to the Stevens, at Newbern.

Mr. Biglow, Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, who goes to Europe in a few days in connection with the new loan, will take but three clerks with him, and they will be selected from among the most experienced and efficient clerks in the department.

The act to revise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to pensions, passed during the last days of the late Congress, contains a provision which makes a radical change in the pensions allowed to children of soldiers' widows. Under the old law one child, in the event of the death or re-marriage of the widow, received no increase. Under the present law the pensions of widows are increased from and after the 26th day of July, 1866, at the rate of two dollars per month for each child, under the age of sixteen years, of the husband on account of whose death the claim has been, or shall be, granted. Under this law the two dollars increase applies to all the children. Under the old law the widow of an officer received nothing for her children; now she receives the two dollars for each child.

Though the law seems to be clear on the subject, the Secretary of the Interior has not yet determined whether the law is retroactive. The opinion of the bureau is that it is. The Commissioner of Pensions finds it impracticable to arrive at the approximation even of the amount required to meet this new feature of the law. There are many circumstances which must be taken into consideration, and it has been found that the actual expenditure must demonstrate the pecuniary requirements of the law. The provisions of the act which stated that all colored persons who enlisted in the army during the late war, and who are now prohibited from receiving bounty and pension, on account of having been borne on the rolls of their regiments as slaves, shall be placed on the same footing as to bounty and pensions as though they had not been slaves at the date of their enlistment. The above applies more to bounty than to pension, the latter will not be materially affected. Previously the mother could not be held dependent on the son when both were slaves. The interpretation of the comptroller states that it applies only to claimants who were slaves. A colored soldier enlisted could not claim bounty if a slave. If he survived, he can under this law, but his mother or widow cannot. According to the last report of the commissioner of pensions there were, at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred pensioners of all classes on the rolls, to whom were paid $30,169,341.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5.40 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

New Goods at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-4w

Good Friday, the 11th of April, is a legal holiday. Paper maturing on that day is due on Thursday. Therefore all persons having business with banks, should transact it on Thursday.

Ladies' Fancy Slippers at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-4w

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

The Carlisle *Herald* says: State Senator J. S. Rutan and lady, of Beaver, paid our town a visit on Saturday. They were the guests of the senior editor of this paper during their stay.

Gentlemen's Oxford Ties at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-4w

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

Base Ball.—The first game of the season will be played in Beaver on Saturday, April 12th, between the Printer's nine and a picked nine. This promises to be an interesting (?) game.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In accordance with the rules of the party, the Republicans of Beaver county will meet at the usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, and vote for candidates for nomination for the offices below named:

One person for Assembly;
One person for Prothonotary;
One person for Treasurer;
One person for Commissioner;
One person for Poor House Director;
One person for Jury Commissioner;
One person for Auditor;
Two persons for Trustees of Academy.

They will also elect members of the County Committee as follows:

Big Beaver tp	2	Independence tp	1
Beaver boro	2	Industry tp	1
Borough tp	1	Marion tp	1
Bridgewater boro	2	Mesoure dist	1
Brighton tp	1	Moon tp	1
Baden boro	1	New Brighton, N. W	2
Beaver Falls	4	" " M. W	2
Chippewa tp	1	" " S. W	2
Darlington tp	2	New Sewickly tp	2
Economy tp	1	North Sewickly tp	1
Fallston boro	1	New Galilee boro	1
Franklin tp	1	Ohio tp	2
Freedom dist	1	Patterson tp	1
Freedom boro	1	Phillipsburg boro	1
Frankfort dist	2	Pulaski tp	1
Glasgow boro	1	Raccoon tp	2
Greene tp	3	Rochester boro	3
Georgetown boro	1	Rochester tp	1
Harmony tp	1	South Beaver tp	2
Hopewell tp	2	St. Clair boro	1

The County Convention will convene at the Court House on Monday, June 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. S. SHALLENBERGER,
Chr'n. Co. Com.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The names of the following candidates for nomination for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing October election, are placed before the Republican voters of Beaver county for their sufferages and decision at the primary elections.

Prothonotary.
O. A. SMALL, Bridgewater boro.
JOHN SLENTZ, Ohio twp.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver boro.

Treasurer.
WILLIAM EWING, Raccoon twp.
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton boro.

Commissioner.
JAMES BRITTAIN, Greene twp.
JAMES PETERS, Hanover twp.

Temperance Committee Meeting.—The Citizen's Temperance Executive Committee will hold a meeting in the Sheriff's office in Beaver, on next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. A full attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

BY ORDER.

The latest style of Boots and Shoes at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-4w

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

The Beaver Ladies' Seminary, formerly under the management of Dr. McLean, but now Prof. Scheibner, late Principal of Sharpsburg Academy, will open on Tuesday the 15th of April.

Prof. Scheibner is a first class teacher, and it is confidently expected that he will be able to build up the Seminary into a permanent and flourishing school. We hope to see it filled with students. For further particulars see our next issue.

John Kennedy & Co. are now receiving one of the largest and most complete stock of spring goods ever brought to this market. A full line of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Gaiters and Slippers. Goods sold at lowest cash prices! an examination of stock solicited. apr4-4w

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be paid for, (at least in part) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H Noss, feb7-2m

One of the most talented and interesting lecturers now in the lecture field is Mrs. E. S. Bladen, of Philadelphia. The matter of her lectures is fresh and instructing touching frequently upon the Woman Suffrage question, her style piquant and incisive, with a rich vein of satire, moistend with humor, her manner oratorical and earnest and she never fails to delight, and give satisfaction to her audiences, and is destined to rank high in her chosen profession.

Wanted!—Everybody to call at J. Kennedy Co's. street, Beaver Falls. apr4-4w

The Carroll (Ohio) *Free Press* says: Rev. Cartwright, of this place, leaves for his new field of labor—Freedom, Beaver county, Pa.—to morrow. Our best wishes go with him, and we confidently assert that our citizens are very loth to part with so genial, whole-souled and christian gentleman. The Rev. and family will leave behind a great number of sincere well wishers, who will ever be ready to welcome them back to their firesides.

Important to the Public!—T. Waggoner, Esq., late of Sewickly, having secured the store house and fixtures, situate in Vanport, recently occupied by J. M. Cornelius & Co., is now prepared to receive all kinds of country produce, at market prices, in exchange for dry goods, groceries, &c. Having refitted and furnished said store, and being constantly in receipt of new goods, consisting of a full line of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Notions, Boots and Shoes, he respectfully invites the public to call ann examine his stock and secure a bargain Location Railroad steeet and Wire Ferry landing. Come one, come all. apr4-4w

We, the undersigned painters, of the county of Mercer, having used the White Lead manufactured by Beymer, Bauman & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., pronounce it superior to any lead we have ever used, and we would recommend parties wanting paleting done to use it in preference to any other brand.

Wm. M. Gibson, J. I. Harrison, W. M. Forker, Jas. S. Henderson, J. M. Frankenberg, A. M. Craig, S. H. Gibson, Jas. Sloss, J. T. Hodge, King Brothers, D. F. M'Dowell, G. F. Alexander, Frank Gibson

We are indebted to Henry R. Whitehill, State Mineralogist of Nevada, for his Biennial Report for the years 1871 and 1872. Mr. Whitehill was formerly of Hookstown, and is a son of Mr. Stephen Whitehill, of Beaver Falls. His report was much praised by the press of Nevada, and contains a mass of valuable information that proves him to be well fitted for his high position.

Maggie E. Nye's Vote of Thanks to the Beaver Falls' School.—I realized how sweet it is to be remembered not long since, when these two beautiful Canary bird were brought to my beside and bestowed upon me as "a gift from the school." Never, during my long and severe affliction, has any expression of kindness afforded me a greater depth of gratification than this offering from so many friends. Willing hearts and hands, brigh eyes and pleasant faces, add greatly to their preciousness to me. The surprise was sweet, but far sweeter was your handsome present, which is meritable of more praise and thanks than I am capable of conferring upon you, or at least of expressing. May many blessings surround you, my little cheerful "donors," and may you learn from this kind act, that you are capable of distributing much sunshine, and possess the ability to dispel many dark clouds, cheer many lonely rooms, and make many mens hearts happy. You would feel amply repaid for your kindness, could you realize how vastly you have contributed to my happiness; but language utterly fails to escribe, neither can your imagination present to you how much, therefore, it must remain untold. It is three years since I satup, or walked, even to my window, to look out upon this world of ours, the flowers the green grass, and the little wild birds, which close confinement has made me more appreciative than perhaps I would otherwise have been, preparing my heart to prize highly and fully appreciate your token of friendship. Should you ever, in the various vicissitudes of life, fall victims to affliction and helplessness, as I have done, may you be pleasantly surrounded, and be the objects of care and thoughtfulness that you, too, may know the delight and sweetness of remembrance, and have your kindness to me doubly returned I enjoy my dear little "pets" so much; they are very entertaining, and will assist me to while away very many hours. I hope there may be many stars added to your crowns that are being prepared in heaven, and at the expiration of the present term of school may you "win many fresh laurels for your brows." Please accept this, not as a tirade of flattery, but as words of my highest appreciation and most sincere and grateful thanks, accompanied with my love and kind wishes to you as pupils, and much success to your excellent and noble teachers.

Early Rose Potato Seed.—H. C. & S. R. Patterson have for sale cheap at their store, on Tuna Street, Beaver Falls, one hundred bushels of choice Early Rose Potatoes for seed. tf

How near death is, at times—so near that we almost feel his icy breath. The shadow of our tombstone may be cast o'er our grave within a few short months, and yet so delusive is the phantom hope, which leads us to penetrate the veil and indulge our fancies in the sweet bye and-bye, which we so fondly look for and expect to be ours, when, we say, we do this, as the years go by, it is not often that we pause to consider the probability of the approach of the grim white horse In the recent collision at Ravenna the brakeman, Mr. Allison Bunting, of Wellsville, was standing on the platform of the pay-car, and, seeing a collision was inevitable, ran into the car to save himself as much as possible. The paymaster, not knowing the situation of affairs, thought he was to be attacked, and leveled a revolver at Mr. Bunting. At that instant the trains collided, and both men were hurled to the floor, thereby saving Mr. Bunting's life. What a lesson the thinking man can draw from the above incident of the perils to which we are exposed on all sides. But the world moves on—we laugh—we weep—we work—we play—death comes, and as he leaves us so the Master finds us. Reader, are you prepared to die?—*Liverpool Gazette.*

The Additional Bounty Act was extended by the last Congress, so that those who failed to file their claims before the 30th of January last, can do so now. All claims for Pensions and Bounties promptly prosecuted by Gilbert S. Eberhart, Attorney at Law, New Brighton, Beaver county, Penna. mar11-3t

Drs. Oldshue's Letter of Instruction to Patients.

We are constantly receiving letters from all parts of the country requesting information respecting our system of practice, and the course of proceedings necessary to obtain from us a medical diagnosis, or medicines.

To facilitate the matter of answering these letters, and to make plain the condition required to obtain a thorough, scientific, and correct diagnosis from ocular, chemical and microscopic examination of the urine, we would say:

In collecting a specimen of urine, for analysis, *take that passed first in the morning*, or immediately after sleep.

No other kind will be examined.

Send about *two ounces* in a clean vial. A less quantity than two ounces cannot be well tested.

Always give the *name* of the patient in full.

Be sure to give the *age* of the patient.

Without knowing the age, we will neither examine the specimen nor give medicine.s

Unless the above instructions are strictly followed, no attention will be paid to the case.

Specimens of urine can be sent by express (but not by mail) from any part of the United States; and medicines can be obtained by the same conveyance.

Our charges for examination and medicines range from three to ten dollars. Address.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 132 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

On Sunday a little boy, aged nine months, the son of George P. McKee, of Pittsburgh formerly of Glasgow, and son-in-law of Squire John McFall, was accidently scalded to death, and its remains were brought on Monday to Glasgow for burial. It is sorrowful to lose a child by sickness, but how deep must be the parent's grief when such an one is snatched away suddenly and unexpectedly by accident. Parents can not be to careful and watchful of their little ones.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of Tuesday last says: Shortly before five o'clock yesterday a steamboat disaster occurred on the Ohio, at the head of Glass House Ripple and near Brunot's Island, which will result, probably, in the total destruction of the New State, a freight and passenger steamer plying between this city and Wheeling. The New State left the Pittsburgh wharf at a quarter after four o'clock with a full cargo of dry goods, iron, glass, &c., and a considerable number of passengers, about twenty-five of them being women and children. The accident occurred at about 4.35 by collision with the Eagle, a towboat, which was on its way to this city. The river is high, and it was with difficulty that the boats could be managed, while the place of meeting was an unfortunate one. The fault or blame, if any there was, cannot at this time be placed but an investigation will immediately follow. The Eagle struck the New State on the starboard bow, knocking the bow off and staving in the hull. The latter sank immediately, while the towboat, which was without weight upon it, seemed to be entirely uninjured, except the breaking of the gallows frame and the jackstaff. The captain of the Eagle at once took the passengers from the unfortunate vessel and brought them to the city, giving them every attention. No person was at all injured by the accident.

It is believed that the New State will be a total wreck, but much of the freight will be recovered from her decks. The second mate and a watchman were left on board, with lights, to warn other craft from the danger, the sunken boat being immediately in the channel and the river rising. When she was left by the Eagle the water was within two feet of the cabin and rising. The New State was owned by Messrs. C. Booth & Co., of Wheeling, and commanded by Capt. Dillon. The vessel and cargo are estimated to have been worth between $25,000 and $30,000, but no information as to insurance could be obtained. The Eagle is owned by Capt. Thomas Harper.

Teachers' Examination.—Public Examinations will be held at the office of the County Superintendent, Beaver, Pa., on the last two Saturdays of April, (19 and 26) 1873.

apr11-2w M. L. KNIGHT, Co. Supt.

A Suit of Clothes for $6.50—Whoever heard the like? R. Steinfeld has suits which he proposes to sell at that low price. R. Steinfeld's brick front is the place, corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court has decided that school directors have the right to enter upon improved property and take it for school purposes. The case was taken up from the decision of the Court of Common Pleas by the owner of the property taken. The decision is based upon the principle that, as education is part of the public policy of the State school directors have the right to appropriate private property, making the necessary compensation therefore, on which to erect school buildings.

Read this.—R. Steinfeld is offering his stock of clothing cheaper than like articles can be purchased at any other store in this State.

The New Brighton *Press* says: We are in receipt of the following note from Hon. Wm. McClelland, in relation to a matter of interest to the physicians of the county. The other county papers are requested to insert it:

NEW CASTLE, PA., April 3, 1873.

MAJ. J. B. HAYS, DEAR SIR:—As the number of copies of the "Mediacl and Surgical History of the War," published by order of the War Department, allowing each member one is limited, before leaving Washington I arranged with Surgeon General Barnes to have a copy placed in the public library at New Brighton, for the exclusive use of the physicians of Beaver county, provided, of course, the Library Association will accept the History in this way. Yours Respectfully,

W. MCCLELLAND.

Captain Sam French has started up his Brick works over the river, and is making now and proposes to continue to do so 7,000 bricks per day. His facilities for making No. 1 brick are good Whoever wishes to purchase a first class quality of fire bricks can be accommodated no doubt by calling on the Captain.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andriessen's Marble Fountains. apr11tf

Stop at the New brick front, Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton, for your clothing. apr11-4t

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday Times* says: Hon. M. S. Quay has filled the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth to the entire satisfaction of the "boys." As the furniture in the Secretary's office is somewhat dilapidated, having been purchased two years ago, Mr. Quay asked for an appropriation of one thousand dollars to refurnish his office. The Senate in its liberality gave him two thousand dollars. Mr. Quay is about to make Harrisburg his permanent home; having recently purchased a residence at the capitol, his family will soon remove there.

Wednesday evening of last week a boy stealing his ride, jumped off the accommodation train just below Rogers' Ferry, and was thrown violently down the bank, resulting in the dislocation of his hip and some bruises about his shoulders and head. When the boy was picked up by the conductor and others and placed in the train, we noticed that he still retained a stump of a cigar between his teeth; and though suffering much, held on to that with great tenacity. The boy was about 17 years of age, and lives down near Mingo, Ohio. He was kindly cared for by the employees of the railroad and taken home.

Attempted Burglary.—On Friday night a thief entered the house of Capt. R. Calhoun, of Georgetown, and was discovered, fortunately, before he had committed any robbery so far as known. Mrs. Curtis, about one o'clock, took the lamp to go down stairs to get a cup of fresh water for her little boy, who was thirsty, and proceeded through the hall, sitting room, dining room, into the adjoining pantry, and remained there some two or three minutes, perhaps, getting the cup of water, when she started to return up stairs. Before coming out of the pantry she thought she heard some shuffling in the dining room, but supposed it was the cat's, and concluded she would turn it out. On stepping into the dining room, however, she was terribly shocked to see a man standing a few feet from the cellar door, nearly in front of her. After an exclamation of surprise she managed to walk by him and get up stairs, though very much frightened. She described him as a short, thick set person, with broad shoulders, heavy, short, black whiskers, large eyes, lips firmly closed with corners drawn back; dressed in dark clothes and wearing a cap, she thinks. Captain Calhoun went immediately down stairs, but the thief had fled down through the cellar and escaped. In shutting the cellar door he slammed it so hard that the noise was heard through the house distinctly. No clue to the midnight prowler has been yet discovered.

For Minnesota.—A few days ago Lieut. Hamilton of 2nd Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ellis, accompanied by a Sergeant of the Post, left by stage for the East, having in charge two soldiers sentenced by Court Martial to imprisonment for offences committed within the limits of the Military reservation at this place, and whom he will deposit in the Military Prison, at Stillwater, in the State of Minnesota. While the Lieutenant is called from us by duty, he is also favored with a four month's leave of absence, by which he will have an opportunity to visit friends and relatives in his (Keystone) native State, from whom he has for some years been separated. We can only say that his manly presence, genial, gentlemanly smile and affable manner will, during his absence be missed by his friends, and their name is legion; and that we sincerely hope his visit may be as pleasant as his return will be welcome. Speaking for ourselves we can do no less than say that in him we recognize the gallant soldier, social companion and courteous friend, than for whom our mercury cannot rise higher in the barometer of social friendship.—*Avant (Montana) Courier.*

Lieut. Hamilton, the subject of the above notice, arrived at his home in Beaver on last Saturday, and we judge from his appearance that life on the plains agrees with him. We hope he will spend the next four months pleasantly.

Union Store.—I am now opening a fine stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of all kinds from the Opera Boot down to the common Brogan, which I sell at Pittsburgh prices for cash. Also Drugs and Medicines, Patent Safety Lamps, Patent Medicines, Stomach Bitters, &c. John D. Coffin, corner Bridge and Rhode Island streets, Rochester.

Important to all.—Whoever has never got a suit cut by Frank P. Gray, cutter, let him stop at once and get his measure taken. Mr. Gray is the best cutter in Western Pennsylvania and cuts exclusively for R. Steinfeld, corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton.

Notice.—From, and after this date, until the first of September next, the County Commissioners will be in session on Saturday of each week. apr11-3w

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific desease, they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense saggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to,) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished. april4 1m

MARRIED.

BANKS—OLIN—On March 25th, 1873, by Rev. J. M. Shields, M. C. D. Banks, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss Leora M. Orlin, of Earlville, Ohio.

NOSS—TODD—On March 31st, 1873, by Rev. J. M. Shields, at the residence of Mr. Brobeck, in Rochester, Pa., Mr. Henry Noss, and Miss Mary Todd, both of New Brighton, Pa.

MILLIGAN—DONLEY—On the 6th inst., by Rev. Jno. Brown, of Knob, Mr. Gordon Milligan, of Allegheny City, to Miss Margaret Donley, of Cranberry township, Butler county, Pa.

MAHON—McCOWAN—At Cannelton, Pa., on April 1st, 1873, by I. F. Mansfield, Esq., W. J Mahon and Lizzie McCowan, all of that place.

COLEMAN—McDANEL—On March 15th, 1873, by A. T. Hinds, Esq., Mr James Coleman, to Miss Malinda McDanel, all of Marion township, Beaver county, Pa.

DIED.

BENCE—On Monday morning, April 7th, 1873, in Beaver, Pa., George H., son of Mr. Louis and Mrs. Albina Bence, aged 5 years.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The following able article in relation to technical education, by Prof. Butler, of the Wayne county Normal School, is from the Pennsylvania School Journal for February. We commend it to the careful attention of our readers:

The question as to the benefits to be derived from technical education has been put to our leading masters and men many a time, with always the same result. They have answered in its favor and solicited its general introduction; the investigating committees have recorded their answers and there the matter rests. If one asks what will the State, seeing it is a State necessity, be willing to pay for this education, the general reply is that the people are neither ready nor willing to pay for good education. I cannot believe it. If the people are impressed with the importance of this education, and they be told manfully of the millions they pay for ignorance, poverty and crime, and then tell them the money asked for technical education was on the express condition that the educations to be provided for Pennsylvania was to be as thorough, as universal, and as extensively distributed as the technical education given to the working artisans and skilled men of the best educated countries of Europe, I think that every tax-payer would rejoice that the State had the courage to ask for the money. But if there be any half measures used, telling the people the State thought of trying some expedients for the introduction of technical education, and if it could raise a given sum of money it would be carefully and judiciously used in paltry grant to one or two schools not immediately affecting more than one-twentieth of the tax payers, it would be an utter failure and excite only the just and righteous contempt and indignation of the people whose interests have been so long trifled with. Tell the people what they really pay for prisons and poor-houses, and ask them if they will grant a moderate sum for the purpose of training the children of artisans, the industrious, skilled and inventive classes, whose united labors produce the industrial and commercial wealth of Pennsylvania, and I verily believe every man would cheerfully reply, "Yes! the gain is well worthy the outlay."

Worth the outlay! What is the money-eyed value of a well-trained, skillful mechanic, compared with the muscular man who understands no craft, handiwork or art? The unskilled man can earn for the State, say $500 a year, the other has an average salary of $1,000, and with superior skill, $1,500 to $2,000; or, taking the three grade of workmen, we may value.

Unskilled men at $500 a year;
Moderately skilled men at $1,000 a year;
Highly skilled men at $1,000 to 2,000.

In short, the highly skilled workman is worth at least three times as much as the unskilled man.

In Pennsylvania we have 800,000 mechanics and laboring men. Two hundred thousand of these are highly skilled workmen, 200,000 moderately skilled, 400,000 unskilled. By education we can raise the first class up to the third, and supply the place of these lower men by others who have received a little education only, and we have earned for the State $200,000,000. To do this would cost us about $2,000,000. Is it worth the anual outlay of four millions to gain two hundred millions? "But," says the incredulous man, "suppose we grant the money for expenditure, the result is not immediate; these 800,000 men cannot be educated in a day; and the present outlay is too great for future benefit." Is not the eqpenditure progressive also; can we call training schools and technical colleges into existence in a day? No! We neglected this important point in education, and we must expect to endure the penalty, and to work our way slowly, painfully, and to a certain degree expensively. We cannot expect to be more fortunate than other nations.

* * * * * * *

National prosperity is greatest with those nations that are best educated. The prominence of modern nations in arts and manufacture, together with their consequent wealth, is entirely owing to their admirable systems of technical education. In the experience of one of the greatest writers on capital and labor, within twenty-five years large branches of commercial trade have left one country and planted themselves in others, because the artisans of the former were uneducated and those of the latter were educated. Nations have risen into importance and power in Europe by education, and by the order, organization and efficiency which education bestows; and other nations have lagged behind, and lost their place by reason of their unwillingness to educate either the higher or the lower classes of their people. We shall not reach our highest development until our elementary and classical schools are supplemented by schools and colleges for instruction in the industries on which our prosperity so largely depends. We must have technical education, as well as gymnastic education. In the latter education, classics and mathematics are taught as instrumental merely. Just as the gymnastic exercises with pole and bars are to the body, so are the hexameters and pentameters of the classics, and the geometrical lines, and differential and integral calculi of mathematics to the mind. When sufficiently leaped and climbed they are forever put on one side as useless. Our universities, colleges, and schools, are to too great extent pure gymnasia. As non-technical schools they are admirable, and the education given adequate, it may be for men, whose lives are destined to be, non-technical, but in modern life each man's province is narrowing, his work harder and more technical. A man must not only know how to do hard things, but he must be able to do them; many things he must be capable of doing as well as any man, and one thing better than most men. This is the inevitable condition of the educated man in modern civilized life.

This technical education must begin with the apprenticeship to a trade, and continue throughout its whole period in order to do real good. Apprenticeship can hardly be said to exist at all in America, and it is this omission, for one thing, that makes our mechanics only second-hand workmen. There is no necessity for a boy to be apprenticed to any trade until he is sixteen. From the age of thirteen to sixteen he should be in the technical school, learning to become a clever draughtsman, a fair geometer, a moderate chemist, a good drawer of plans, a pretty good hand at colors, able to handle tools and implements with moderate skill, a finely developed, sharp, muscular lad. It may be said this school work is lost time to his apprenticeship. I think not. If he can put on paper any shape he pleases, can shade and color it according to art rules, and afterward be able to model and cut what he has drawn; if he knows the difference between a poor and good design; a careful and a wasteful way of doing things—and these he will learn in the technical school, and never in the workshop—is he not going to make a better mechanic for this preliminary drill? Experience says, Yes! and it says something else besides, that because his schooling should be continued with his apprenticeship, he should work *short hours*, and it should be understood that his attendance at school should be a part of his indenture. This is the only way to ensure good and skillful workmen.

It is sometimes the case that a nation once established in the scale of nations, ceases to be anxious as to her welfare, but rests on her laurels already won. That this is in the highest degree unwise all must acknowledge, and few will even doubt this eccentricity ever being carried out in any nation. That this is the case, startling though the fact is—and a consideration of this fact teaches us a lesson we cannot afford to despise—let us look at the educational history of England. The British people regarded themselves with supreme satisfaction as "mistress of the seas," the first nation among nations, as the most skilled, accomplished and successful manufacturing people in the wide, wide world. For fifty years England enjoyed the fruits of the inventions of a few men of genius who had created the whole system of modern manufacturing machinery, and in England was stored the wealth of countless centuries in the shape of coal and iron. Thus provided with raw material they fondly dreamed they were in every way superior in intelligence and civilization to the uncoaled, un-ironed and un-engineering nations around them. For half a century they dreamed thus, and English iron, coal and machinery bore the highest reputation in the world. But they were lethargic, and in 1851 the wise Prince Consort had to awaken them by the famous "Universal Exhibition of the Industries of all nations." It was in that great school that the civilized nations of Europe received their first lesson in technical education. England saw her strongholds and those of other nations represented; the foreign nations, too, saw and learnt a lesson, and some cases were humiliated by what they deemed the hereditary excellence of England; but England was not humiliated by the competition, for the very genius of Paxton, the designer of the Crystal Palace, was sufficient to establish the skill and manufacturing industry of the nation.

The second lesson was the Parish Exhibition of 1855. "Resting on her laurels," and stepping into the competitive arena with dignified assurance, England presented her specimens to astonish the World. But was she as successful as in 1851? No! for other nations had made rapid strides, having *learnt* their lesson in London, and England, the invincible, stood amazed at the chances of a sudden downfall from her vantage ground in her vast manufactures. Had it not been for Prince Albert—the author of these international lessons—England must have yielded the palm to some continental nation; but he, like a wise prince, seeing England's weak point was in the want of art culture, had established schools in 1855, and now, through equalled in many points, she stood far ahead in potteries and glassworks. The French and the Germans had increased their constructive skill. They were discriminating enough to see that in mere raw material and mere mechanical power competition with England was hopeless. What did they do? They bought their raw material of England and used higher science in the treatment and application of mechanical power, and in 1855 both the French and the Germans had established schools in every metropolis, large town and centre of industry for educating professional men and masters, for training foremen and skilled workmen, and for educating apprentices. Adam Smith's views of the wealth of nations had had its competive examination, and Europe was rapidly advancing to the goal. England, however, not yet thoroughly humiliated, depised her rivals; and not until the year 1862, at the third Great Exhibition, did she come to her senses. Then all was a failure.

The Crystal Palace of 1851 that had delighted the competing nations with its vast magnificence, was succeeded by a hideous unsightly building that spoke volumes on the decay of art in England. Bad as the outside was, there was nothing in the interior on England's side that at all redeemed the prestige she plumed herself on. There was Switzerland with her aniline colors; Prussia was here with her huge ingots of Krupp's steel; and our own America astonished the Europeans with her machinery for economizing labor. Italy was born again, and took the palm with her Etruscan gold, decorated glass, and classic earthware. France exhibited with just pride the state's steam-engines of her navy and mercantile marine; and all around the Exhibition were abundant proofs that England, that had ten years ago led the world in manufactures, had been successfully rivalled in her great specialities, and the result was that England of 1851 and England of 1862 present remarkably contrasting features. The England of 1862 was disgusted, and this was her first whoe symptom. The alarming descent came in 1867 in Paris. Then she was not only equalled, but beaten, and to-day she no longer commands the markets. Now arse a cry in the length and breadth of the land—masters calling for more skilled artisans, artisans calling for and demanding a more practical education. Technical schools they had, but these did not reach the masses, The workmen demanded of the government the protection they needed—not by tariff, but by education. The legislators saw the evil, sent out commitees of inquiry to all the nations in Europe, and discovered the secret of their success—*technical education*. At once they applied the remedy, and now the government schools of design, which are established in every town of 5,000 inhabitants, and in a great many of less population, are showing most beneficial results—indeed they have been successful and increased facilities are called for, and every school teacher must go through a course of traing in one of the schools of design. As Prof. Chapman, of the National Academy of Design, says:

"This spirit of independence does not yet pervade all our workshops; when that is the case we shall cease to be a colony of Europe in art matters, borrowing and imitating, but producing nothing new."

Whether such a system of national technical education can be devised as shall render this great service to our wants is the question I shall next discuss; for, strange though it is, many believe that Americans are born with a mysterious innate technical ability which renders a special training altogether unnecessary. These people fondly imagine that an average American needs but to be thrown into a workshop, an office, or a manufactory, rough and unprepared, in order to come out a cunning craftsman of unquestioned skill, an accomplished merchant, and a consummate mechanician. If this heaven-born training be a fact, we have only to let the rising generation alone, and hug ourselves, as the English did until 1867, in the belief that American supremacy in arts, trade and manufactures and commerce, is and ever will be; but as surely as England found herself disgracefully humiliated for her presumption, so surely shall we awake from this national hallucination and find that we have unwisely played into the hands of foreign countries, who now command our markets in any branch of manufactures we can mention.

A Munificent Gift to Science.

Some time since Professor Agassiz in an address before the Legislature of Massachusetts called the attention of that body to the need and value of a summer school for the instruction of both teachers and students in natural history. He also suggested that, during the coming summer, a session should be held on the island of Nantucket. These remarks attracted the attention of Mr. John Anderson, a wealthy and well known tobacco merchant of this city, who, with great munificence has donated an entire island for the purpose of the institution, supplementing his gift with a fund of $50,000. The island, which bears the name of Penikese, is of about one hundred acres in extent and is situated in the Elizabeth group, at the entrance of Buzzard's bay, on the Southern coast of Massachusetts. It has been largely improved, and contains several buildings valued at $100,000, while the fertility of its soil is such as to render it possible to raise sufficient produce to pay all expenses of the school.

Professor Agassiz considers that the site is eminently suited for the purpose as affording ample opportunity for original investigation as well as well as instruction. The institution will be carried on throughout the year, in connection with the museum of Cambridge, and measures will be speedily taken to prepare the buildings for use.—*Scientific American.*

THE press of the interior is very generally discussing the importance of local industries. Thus, *The St. Paul* (Minn.) *Peoneer* says: "If we would have our city sustained and constantly growing in wealth and population, it is not by foreign commerce, but by home trade, and the patronage of our own mechanics and manufactories that it must be done. Shall we give immediate attention to this subject, or shall we neglect one of our most important interests?"

New Advertisements.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO

Invite special attention to their

NEW STOCK

OF

WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

REPPS AND VELOURS,

CASSIMERES.

DRA DE FRANC MERINOS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND SATEENS

All the new shades.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIR LUSTRES,

BLACK SILK WARP CASHMERES,

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BLACK SILKS,

A very large stock of all the best makes.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS SILKS

At $1 per yard.

PONSON CELEBRATED

BLACK MANTILLA VELVETS,

Black and Colored Velvets for Trimming, &c.,

BLACK SILK VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS AND POLONAISE.

CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES

In great varfety.

A large stock of Fashionable Furs, in medium and fine quality.

BLACK GUIPUE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, BERTHAS AND CAPES.

Blankets and Flannels,

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES

The above stock comprises the

FINEST IN THE CITY,

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.

118 & 120 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Penna.

dec13 4m

G. L. EBERHART, Attorney at Law. W. L. BEDISON, Notary Public.

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO.

Represent in Beaver County

The Travelers Life & Accident Ins. Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

A SOUND STOCK COMPANY.

Assets January 1, 1873,

$2,259,945.48!

Issues both Life and Accident Policies. This company

Insures Against all kinds of Accidents.

By paying from $10 to $50 a year, an indemnity of from $5 to $50 a week during disability can be secured in case of any accident by which a man is rendered unable to attend to his usual occupation; and in the event of *death by accident* the same payments secure from $1000 to $5000 to his family.

To Mechanics, Farmers and other laboring men we especially commend the subject of Accident Insurance. A small sum paid yearly will, in the event of a crushed foot or hand, or finger, a broken leg or arm, or any disabling injury, secure a weekly income of cash sufficient to support your family until you are able to resume your work.

A little money invested in Life and Accident policies would save many a widow and orphans from misery and starvation.

MEN OF FAMILY, THINK OF IT!

feb14-3m

THE BEST AND MOST IMPROVED

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

Safes and Vaults

ARE MADE BY THE

PITTSBURGH SAFE COMPANY

167 PENN STREET,

mar28-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIFTH AVE. CLOTHING HALL,

CORNER FIFTH & MARKET STRRETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

1873. SPRING STOCK. 1873.

Is offered lower than any other house in the city. Buyers, *Study Your Own Interest*, and examine the stock of J. HANNACH before purchasing elsewhere.

The stock comprises Men's, Boys', Youths', and Children's Clothing, at *Wholesale and Retail Prices.*

Particular attention given to Custom Work.

J. HANNACH.

☞ Bring this invitation with you mar28-3

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN EATON, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eaton, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to the undersigned for settlement.

NANCY EATON, JAMES EATON, } Adm'rs

feb21-6t

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence, Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MCNUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. april14'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

MCKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon: Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law Office on Third street. jy29'00

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE.

HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

JUBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. apr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods. Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, desler in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

FREDERICK GEORGE, Baker and Confectioner, Diamond.

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BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway. sept23'70

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TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept28'70

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DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main sts. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

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T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.

MERCER, PA.

MCCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

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SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD,

(WARRANTED,)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of Every Description.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE,

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. SMITH, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James M. Smith, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. SMITH, Beaver C. H.,
JAS. CHRISTY, Shippingport,
mar7-6t Executors.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence, Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain, Samuel Torrence, Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy, Smith Curtis, Wm. C. Hunter.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock, Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—Robert Cooper, Hiram Reed, Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary, S. J. Cross, John Murray, Samuel Megaw, Henry Hice, Mattison Darragh, Benj. C. Critchlow, James M. Smith.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Lorain, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Tuesday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 721—A. G. Wilson, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dorsey, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Avery, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Eagle Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hice's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 296—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every uesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday evening in Conway's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. P. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 361—E. B. Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. Maclean, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miller, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoops, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Berkley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday school at 2½ P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T. B. Bateman, W. M.; J. L. B. Dawson, S. W.; S. M. Hawkins, J. W.; Henry Hill, Treas.; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf, Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. B. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, President; John Reeves, Cashier.

W. C. No. 126, *P. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G. Altsman, R. S.; A. Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain of Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Preparing for Gardening.

One of the first requisites to have early vegetables is a hot-bed. This may be prepared without great expense, and its benefits required will more than repay the outlay. The size required will depend on the size of the garden on which plants are to be reset, but even a large bed may be made profitable for growing some vegetables that do not require transplanting. A bed four feet by eight will enable one to start a variety of plants, and have them in readiness for transplanting as soon as the open ground is sufficiently warm, and the season far enough advanced to secure them against injury from the frost or cold.

A situation should be selected on the south side of a wall or close fence, where the bed will be protected against the northerly blasts that for weeks to come will hold a check upon vegetation, and where it will have a sunny exposure, free from all shade. Make an excavation to the depth of eighteen to twenty inches, and considerably larger than the size of the bed required. This should be nearly filled with course, unrotted manure, fresh stable manure mixed with leaves or well saturated horse bedding that will prolong the process of fermentation and thus prolong the continuance of the heat. This should be well forked over and suffered to lie in a compact heap long enough before being thrown into the trench to allow the fermentation to commence. When put into the bed it should be well trodden down and the trench filled to within a few inches of the top. Over this place several inches of partially rotted, fine manure, bringing the bed above the surface of the ground. Place on this the frame, which may be a foot or sixteen inches high, toward the wall and sloping downward in front to six or eight inches. Cover with the sash and leave it a day or two for the heating to commence. Remove the frame with the sash and cover to the depth of six inches with good, rich soil, well pulverized. On it may be sprinkled a very light covering of sand, or sandy soil, which will prevent the baking of the surface. Replace the frame and recover with the sash, banking up the sides with course manure to protect the beds from the cold. Sow the seeds. If the weather should be extremly cold cover the sash, especially at night, with matting or carpet, and in very warm days remove the sash for a time altogether, to give the bed fresh air. It will require very little water unless the weather should be quite warm and the sash be often removed. The water should be moderately warm to correspond with the temperature of the bed.

Seed may be sown quite thick in drills, when they are intended for transplanting—lettuce, cabbage, tomato, egg plant, &c. Radishes may be sown for immediate use. Cucumbers, melons, squashes, and even corn may be sown on small pieces of inverted loose sod three or four inches square, placed on the surface of the bed, the interstices being filled with fine soil, and the whole covered loosely with rich soil. When the plants have started, the pieces of sod may be removed to the garden and set in hills, without at all disturbing the roots, as in the case of cabbage, lettuce &c., the roots of which are not so delicate.

Those who have not the conveniences for making a hot-bed in the open air may sow their seeds in boxes in a warm room, where the temperature will remain high and uniform. These may be placed near a southern window when the sun shines, and on a warm day carried into the open air if protected against the chilly wind. In this way any farmer may get an advance of several weeks on open garden sowing.

Where the soil is heavy, or where there is a liability to cold changes, very little advantage is gained in early sowing in the open air or early transplanting, except with a few seeds or plants that endure the frost. Late sown seeds, with unchecked growth, will soon overtake and leave behind the plants that have been retarded and often checked in their growth by cold.

Good care should be taken in selecting seeds. They should be bought from seedmen who have a reputation for integrity already established. Great quantities of old and worthless seeds are sold, some of them mixed with new.

For early plants and vegetables of all kinds obtain seed that has been grown as far to the North as possible. Northern Canada corn will come to perfection in a Southern soil two or three weeks earlier than the indigenous. But in the course of two or three years it will lose its early quality, becoming indigenous itself. The Northern season being shorter, nature adapts itself to the exigency, hurries up the growth; the plants will retain the influence of this stimulus until in course of two or three years they become acclimated in their new abode.—*New York Observer.*

Draining Land.

Persons not acquainted with practical agriculture throughout our State, after reading the reports of our State society, would naturally come to the conclusion that drainage had never been practiced in the State. Nothing is more essential to the success of husbandry than a knowledge of removing superfluous water from land, with a view of increasing its productiveness, and the practice may be traced to remote antiquity.

The beneficial influence of drainage is not a subject of controversy before our clubs, but we presume there are conflicting views under which it may economically be applied, and the method of its application, and the question thus arising must always be determined with reference to the relative value of land and labor, and the cost of transporting to market as well as to other considerations, determinable only in the respective localities in which improvements of this nature are contemplated.

Drainage will make cold land warmer, wet land drier, dry land weter, and heavy land lighter. We know of land that had produced nothing but sour-grass for years, and which after being well plowed and harrowed would not produce any grain or grass except the wid variety. The same soil with no other aid than through drainage, produced timothy stalks 3½ feet high with heads six or seven inches long.

Within the limits of our own county we have innumerable swamps, bogs and sloughs, accessable only to muskrats and snakes, which render at certain seasons the very air of heaven pestilential. And from the surrounding uplands, for centuries past, the treasures of the precious fertilizing element has been pouring into and filling up these swamps and low places which are now given over to desolation.—*Exchange.*

The Duck.

Of this bird Josh Billings thus discourseth:

The duck is a foul. There aint no doubt of this—naturalists say so, and kommon sense teaches it.

They don't kackle like the hen, nor kro like the rooster, nor holler like the peakok, nor scream like the goose, nor turk like the turkey; but they quack like the root doktor, their bill resembles a vetenary sergen's

They have a woven fut, and kan float on the water as natural as a soap bubble.

They are pretty mutch all feathers, and when the feathers are all removed and their innards out, there iz just about az mutch meat on them az there iz on a krook necked squash that has gone tew seed.

Wild duks are very good shooting, and are very good to miss also, unless you understand the bizness.

You should aim about three fut ahead ov them, and let them fly up to the shot.

I have shot at them all day, and got but a tail feather now and then.

Thare are sum kind ov ducks that are very hard to kill, even if you do hit them. I shot one hole afternoon three years ago, at sum dekcoy duks, and never shot one of them. I never told of this before, and hope no one will repeat it—it is strictly confidenshall.

Every laboring man can find time to add, occasionally, a little ornament in and about his home, which will make it more attractive and increase the happiness of all.

Insurance.

TOLEDO MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ORGANIZED IN APRIL, 18 72.

PAID UP CAPITAL

$120,000.00.

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DIFFERENT KINDS OF POLICIES

USUALLY ISSUED BY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

At the usual rates charged by other

Reliable Companies.

Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

AN EXCELLENT FEATURE.

UPON SURRENDER OF AN

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At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM,

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

AS MUCH PAID UP INSURANCE

As any other man of like age can

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Equal to the

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Computed in accordance with the rate of

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Which may have been adopted as the standard of the State for the

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From Mr. Edward Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist.

I conscientiously believe that your Piano is in every respect a *most magnificent Instrument.*

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The American Piano has deservedly become a popular Instrument.

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DENTISTRY.



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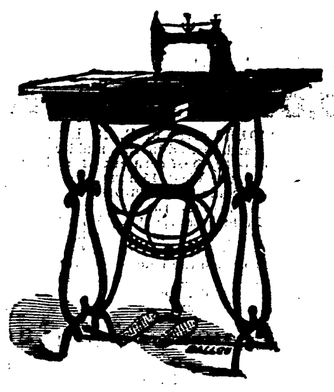
EAST SIDE BROADWAY,

Agent for WOOD'S MOWER AND REAPER.

dec25'68:1y NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Miscellaneous.

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UNDER FEED SEWING MACHINE.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

A SPECIAL WARRANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS FURNISHED WITH EACH MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED

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PRICE COMPLETE $50 00.

We take pleasure in showing it.

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GENERAL AGENT,

NO. 14 SIXTH ST., (LATE ST. CLAIR.,)

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AGENTS WANTED IN THIS COUNTY.

Most Liberal Terms both in per cent and time.

nov15 6m.

G. L. EBERHART. W. L. BEDISON

A WORD WITH YOU!

If You Want

To Buy Property,
To Sell Property,
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Your Life Insured,
To Insure Against Accidents
To Lease Your House,
To Hire a House,
To Buy a Farm,
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Any Legal Writing Done,

Do not fail to call at the office of

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Nevill and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of William Givan, deceased. The improvements on the premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar, log barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the premises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. CHARLES GIVAN,

nov20-tf. Executor.

Miscellaneous.

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,

(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.
100 " FALCON "
15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.
30 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES.
150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.
10 TEN TONS OF WHEELING IRON.

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REPAIR SHOP!

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GREAT REPUBLIC,

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COOKING STOVE IN USE,

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Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

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PAPER HANGING,

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Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands, Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.

All kinds of Wire Work on hand and made to order. Estimates furnished. [feb19'71-1y.

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OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN MARKET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones o the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomee older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES,

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

NEW YORK

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

ORGANS

OF THE

BEST CLASS

Ordered at the lowest rates

BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.

WILL SELL

PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

nov8 RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The printers' strike in Breslau, Germany, has terminated.

—A despatch from Rome to London says that Pope Pius is slightly ill

—Old Cluseret, the Communist, is worrying the Portugese police.

—Dumas has just paid 50,000 francos for a newly discovered picture by Rubens.

—The steamers Alexandria, Australia and Moselle have arrived out.

—Dio Lewis believes in the co-education of sexes.

—The New York *Graphic* is printing a series of cartoons aimed at the railroad corporations.

—Salvini, the great Italian tragedian, will visit the United States in August.

—The Rev. Dr. Thompson is recturing before large audiences in Berlin on the Church in America.

—Charles Nixon, murderer of Pfeiffer, at New York, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

—The condition of Congressman Brooks is improving, and if no relapse occurs he hopes to leave Washington within a week.

—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is building a palatial mansion in Washington, D. C., the cost of which will be one hundred thousand dollars.

—Major General Hancock is to go to Wilmington on the 22d of April, to transfer the Delaware battle flags to the State Historical Society.

—James L. Ridgley, Secretary of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of the United States, is said to be dangerously ill at his residence in Baltimore.

—Secretary Robeson is making arrangements to have a cottage erected at Long Branch, which he will occupy this summer.

—Graff & Co.'s tube works, Pittsburgh, were burned on Saturday night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

—Theatrical manger John A. Stevens, of Omaha, sues the Omaha *Republican* for $10,000 damages for defamation of character.

—The Illinois Farmers' Convention met at Springfield the 2d, effected a permanent organization and appointed committees to prepare business.

—The Jewelry manufactory of Tingley, Simmock & Co., in Newark, N. J. was robbed of goods to the value of $3,000 on Friday night.

—Burk's extensive planing and sash factory, and also a number of adjoining buildings, were burnt in Toronto on Saturday. Loss about $25,000

—Vice President Wilson will remain in Natuck, Mass., most of the summer, and will employ his time in completing his history of the rebellion.

—Henry Ward Beecher recently returned from his Western lecturing tour, having realized the handsome profit of $21,000.

—A block of buildings, comprising the principal portion of the business part of Wardsville, Ontario, was burnt on Saturday morning. The loss is about $50,000.

—The latest fruit reports from Missouri, Illinois and Michigan are encouraging, and the news comes from Delaware that the peach crop will be a very fair one,

—A dispatch from Washington states that no authority is known for the report that the Secretary of the Treasury will deposit ten million dollars with the New York banks.

—Prominent New York bankers and bank officials called upon Ptesident Grant one evening of last week, and presented their views on the financial situation.

—It is said that the stockholders of the New York *Tribune*, when they put up their new building, will leave Horace Greeley's sanctum exactly as it was when he died so that it may in future be a sort of journalistic shrine.

—At Cincinnati on Wednesday of last week quite a number of stone cutters demanded that their wages should be raised from $4 50 to $5 00, and quit work because the employers refused to yield to these terms. How general the strike is has not been developed.

—Committees of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, the Society du Cable Trans-Atlantique and New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Companies have agreed upon an immediate amalgamation of these lines, subject to ratification by the Board of Directors of each company.

—General L. B. Van Buren, Chief Commissioner of the United States to the Vienna Exhibition, and Dr. A. Ruppaner, Wm. F. Round and John S. Cunningham, Assistant Commissioners, have arrived in London. After remaing there a few days they will proceed to Vienna by way of Paris.

--Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has laid down a rule especially aimed at trades-unions, that no Roman Catholic can unite with any association requiring an oath as a condition of membership; and the sacrament of communion is refused throughout his diocese to Crispins and all such.

—A requisition has been made upon Governor Dix by the Governor of Kentucky for George MacDonald, of Bank of England forgery notoriety, and the police of Louisville have requested the police of New York to hold MacDonald subject to the requisition, should he not be extradited. MacDonald is known in Louisville by the name of Sweet.

—The rapidest writer connected with the New York press is said to be Wm. Henry Hurlbut, of the New York *World*. He frequently writes a column of editorial in half an hour, and doing a column in three-quarters of an hour he regards as very slow work. The way he accomplishes this is to use a sort of short-hand, which only he and the compositors can decipher.

—The Governor of New Jersey Wednesday the 2d inst signed the anti-m nopoly railroad bill, and flags were flying in Trenton in honor of the release of New Jersey from railroad monopoly. A bill has also passed both Houses of the Legislature to exempt from municipal taxation the main and stem and principal passenger and freight depots, excepting at terminal points, to include ten acres, and all other property, including rolling stock, to be subject to municipal as well as State taxation.

—Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, who died at Konigsburg, Saxony, last week, commenced life in a humble way, but the advantage of an excellent education, coupled with a mind of more than ordinary vigor, made her a woman of note, and one who leaves a large circle of friends and admirers. At the time of her marriage, which occurred on the 6th of June, 1819, Mr. Bennett made the occasion conspicuous in the columns of his newspaper, and afterwards faithfully recorded the birth of his children in the same manner. Four children were born to them, two of whom, a son and a daughter, survive. Mrs. Bennett at one time wrote a number of letters from Europe for the *Herald*, and they were distinguished by much vivacity and dash.

—A large fire occurred at Parker's Landing on Thursday evening of last week It broke out at nine o'clock, and was not brought under control until two o'clock, A. M., destroying the Parker House, Central Hotel, Exchange Bank, Savings Bank, post office, Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph offices, and a number of other offices, comprising the most valuable portion of the town. Loss over $200,000. The insurance will cover a considerable portion of the loss. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it is the first fire that has occurred there within thirty-six hours. The flames spread until both sides of the street were in ashes, from where the last fire was stopped at the upper end of the town down to the old Parker Mansion.

New Advertisements.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U S Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. aprl1-1y

NOTICE.

My wife, Isabella Garvin, having left my bed and board without just cause, the public are hereby notified not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM GARVIN.
South Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa.
aprl1-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ROWE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Rowe, deceased, late of South Beaver township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Adm'r.,
aprl1-6t Ohio township.

INSTANT RELIEF FOR THE ASTHMA.

Any person troubled with that terrible disease, will receive immediate and complete relief by using my

ASTHMA REMEDY.

I was afflicted with it for twelve years, entirely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time; and discovered this remedy by experimenting on myself after all other medicines failed to have any effect.

I WILL WARRANT IT TO GIVE INSTANT RELIEF

n all cases of Asthma not complicated with other diseases.

ANY PERSON AFTER ONCE USING WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT IT.

Pamphlets containing certificates by mail FREE, Send for one. Ask your druggist for it. If he has none on hand get him to send or write for it yourself.

Price by mail, postage paid, $1.00 per box. Liberal terms to druggists. Address

CHAS. B. HURST,
aprl1-1y. Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership existing between Seely & Osburn, Rochester, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will settle the business of the firm. H. W. SEELY,
aprl-2t JAS. OSBURN,

A BEAUTIFUL $8 CHROMO

FREE!

TO ALL LOVERS OF ART AND LITERATURE.

We will send the Beautiful Chromo entitled "The Unwelcome Visitor," postage prepaid, as a premium to our monthly Magazine, called the

BUMBLE BEE

contains 32 large pages besides the cover, filled with the best and most interesting reading. Price only

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

Send on your dollar, and get a dollar magazine and an eight dollar chromo in return. We want and will liberally pay

AGENTS.

Send for particulars. Address

BUMBLE BEE, Albion, Ill.

Subscriptions received at THE RADICAL office, where the Chromo can be seen.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer and J. V. McDonald, under the name and style of SPEYERER & McDONALD, Bankers, doing business in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., was dissolved on the 14th day of March, 1873, by mutual consent, John V. McDonald retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer, John Graebing, L. H. Oatman and Louis Schneider, under the name and style of SPEYERER & CO., who are authorized to close up the business of the late firm of Speyerer & McDonald.

G. C. SPEYERER,
H. J. SPEYERER,
W. J. SPEYERER,
J. V. McDONALD.

March 15, 1873.—mar21-4t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
National Bank of Beaver County,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 28th of February, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$190,704 22
Overdrafts	343 49
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	5,601 63
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,411 57
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	244 70
Premiums	189 52
Checks and other cash items	550 08
Bills of other National Banks	9,369 00
Fractional Currency	273 66
Coin	5,510 00
Legal Tender Notes	27,194 39
	$393,723 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	23,848 56
Discount	1,571 01
Exchange	1,075 25
Interest	1,443 31
Profit and Loss	140 61
National Bank circulation	105,865 00
Dividends unpaid	1,788 34
Individual Deposits	49,688 93
Due to National Banks	884 19
Due to State Banks and Bankers	7,478 64
	$393,723 84

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
Beaver County, } ss

I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 10th day of March, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P

Correct--Attest:
G. S. BARKER, }
R. E. HOOPES, } Directors.
J. F. MINER, }
mar21

SEEDS! PLANTS! TREES!
PREPAID BY MAIL.

My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for $1; new and choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, Hedge and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruit Stalks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, $6 per 1000; $1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON.

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. mar7-6t

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, BEAVER, }
March 27, 1873. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office by the Board of County Commissioners of Beaver county until SATURDAY, APRIL, 26th, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the masonry of two stone arch bridges of about 20 feet arch each, and 20 feet roadway, one over Wallace's run, in Big Beaver township, where the public road crosses said run; and one over Dutchman's run, in Pulaski township, where the Brighton and Pittsburgh grade road crosses said run. Also for repairing the pier of the bridge over Connoquenessing creek, known as the "Cunningham bridge." Proposals will be made by the perch, actual measurement. Specifications can be seen at this office from and after this date. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Commissioners.
apr4-3t JOHN McGOWN, Clerk.

12,000,000 ACRES,

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in the market for sale by

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA.

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and beautiful climate, fertile soil, and abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the Farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all. Millions of choice government land open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free Passes to purchasers of Railroad land.

Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.

WANTED
10,000 Farmers

To improve 1,700,000 acres of R. R. Lands, free from mortgage and located in the middle region of Western Iowa—the best corn, wheat and cattle producing belt in the West, 15 hours' distant from Chicago. Climate and soil unsurpassed. Meadow and plow land with pure running water evenly distributed. No fever and ague. Average credit price $6 per acre. Send for a guide. It costs nothing and gives descriptions, prices, terms, maps and how to reach the lands. Address JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa Railroad Land Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Chicago office, 65 S. Canal St.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY

BLAIRSTOWN, NEW JERSEY,

Equal advantages for males and females. Earnest Christian influence, thorough instruction and careful attention to the comforts and habits of students, render this one of the best institutions of the country. Spring session commenced March 25th. Students received at any time. Terms, $200 a year. Reference: Officers of Princeton and Lafayette Colleges. Send for Catalogue.

S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Principal.

$500 IN PRIZES.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT. Ten days earlier than Early Rose. Enormously Productive and of excellent flavor. $1 per lb.; 4 pounds by mail, postpaid for $3.50.

COMPTON'S SURPRISE, 825 bushels to the acre. A little later than Early Rose. Equal in quality. $3 per pound. by mail, postpaid.

$500 will be awarded as premiums to those who produce the largest quantity from one pound. Descriptive circular of the above, with list of 300 varieties of Potatoes sent free to all.

Illustrated Seed Catalogue, 200 pages, with Colored Chromo, 25 cents.

TWO NEW POTATOES!

A new tomato, the "Arlington," early, solid and productive. Price 25 cents per packet; 5 packets for $1.

B. K. BLISS & SONS,
23 Park Place, New York.

ONLY TEN CENTS!!!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER;

Or, Paints—How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher,

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Box 1024, Post-Office, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it."—N. Y. Tribune.

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—N. Y. Herald.

"A want long felt at last supplied."—Scientific American.

"Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling."—N. Y. World.

"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—Chicago Tribune.

"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—Toledo Blade.

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—Boston Advertiser.

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance."—Harper's Weekly.

"In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—Frank Leslie.

"We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the "Harrison" brand of white lead."—Philadelphia Ledger.

ONLY TEN CENTS!

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WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Manufacturers of Saws,
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.
Price Lists and Circulars free.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

THE DOMESTIC LIGHT RUNNING
Sewing Machine
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Agents Wanted. Send for Circular. Address
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to
FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!

No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

FARMERS, Dealers and Agents send for our Catalogue of New Potatoes, fruit trees, &c. A valuable treatise. All sent free. Extra offers. L. D. SCOTT & CO., Huron, Ohio.

WITHERBY, RUGG & RICHARDSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wood-Working Machinery Generally,

Specialties:—Woodworth Planing, Tonguеing and Grooving Machines, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, &c.

Central, cor. Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.
I. B. WITHERBY. G. J. RUGG. S. M. RICHARDSON.

PATENTS OBTAINED.

No fee unless successful. No fee in advance. No charge for preliminary search. Send for circulars. CONNOLLY BROTHERS, 108 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 608 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE.

We will pay agents $10 a week in cash who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address

A. COLTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

EVERY CORNET BAND

In the country will receive a splendid piece of BAND MUSIC free by sending a two cent stamp to EDWARD A. SAMUELS, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check outfits. Catalogues and full particulars free. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover Street, Boston.

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP

For cleaning and polishing metals, for cleaning and preserving paint, for removing stains from marble, for washing hands, and for all household cleaning, is superior to any other article made. No other soap or wash equals it, either in quality or cheapness. Easy to use and perfectly harmless and pleasant. All grocers sell it. Manufactured only by EASTMAN & BROOKE, 431 N. Third St., Philadelphia.

GETTYSBURG
Katalysine Water

Is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint and Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. For sale by all druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvellous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlet. WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

WANTED.

We will give men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
mar7-6t 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

All kinds Mining, Blasting and Sporting Powder in Metallic kegs, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from our Magazines at Mill prices. This well known Powder has been manufactured for over 70 years, and is sold at same prices as other Brands. Also, every variety Dry and Water *Safety Fuse*.

D. W. C. BIDWELL & Co., Gen. Agts.,
mar7-1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS!

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead	91 parts
" Linseed Oil	9 "
	100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned owers for sale a two horse wagon, a good double set of harness, one iron cultivator, one cutting box, all in good order.

J. C. MOLTER.
feb14-3m Market street, Bridgewater.

HOUSE ESTABLISHED 1824.

JACOB E. HUBLEY. ALEX. F. HAY.

JACOB B. HUBLEY & CO.,

CONFECTIONERS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S ICE CREAM AND DINING ROOMS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA. [j31-1n

GET AN AGENCY FOR THE
New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

We are now prepared to offer MORE LIBERAL TERMS and GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO RELIABLE men, than ever before during our experience of FIFTEEN YEARS in the business. No capital required. *We stand all losses and collect all papers at our own expense.* Horse, Wagon and Outfit furnished if necessary.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to men who can furnish THEIR OWN TEAMS. Now is the time to apply and get ready for the Spring trade.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
feb21-1m 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. NOSS,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

BEAVER COLLEGE
AND
MUSICAL INSTITUTE

Opens its Spring Session

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL.

Teachers of the county will do well to correspond with the President.

feb22-6t R. T. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE.

One BLACK MARE (Ohio Toga), five years old, sound, in good condition, fifteen hands high, untrained, and will pace a mile in about three minutes. Enquire of L. RICHARDSON, Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa. mar28-4t

$50,000 REWARD!

Will be distributed to subscribers to the AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE in 1873. It is the only Workingman's Tariff Monthly; has 16 large quarto pages, with illustrations.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER GETS A PREMIUM,

Varying from 25 cents in value to $500 in greenbacks. Among the premiums are two of $500 in greenbacks; two of $200; ten of $100; one hundred of $10; five hundred of $3; five Parlor Organs, $250 each; ten Sewing Machines, $60 each; fifty American Watches, $40 each—besides many thousands of smaller premiums. Only $1.50 per year; sent on trial three months for 25 cents.

Send for specimen to

CAPRON & CO.,
mar28-3m Box 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY B. ELLIOTT, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary B. Elliott, late of the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to JOHN GODDARD,
mar28-6t New Brighton, Pa

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

C. G. HAMMER & SONS,

Manufacturers of

FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE,

Of Every Description and Price,

Handsome and Superior in style and quality than found in most or any other Furniture House this side of the mountains.

Photographs and Price Lists sent on application, or when in the city don't forget the place—sign of the Large Golden Chair,

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Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after March 24, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.00PM
Rochester	3.32	7.22	10.25	2.46
Alliance	5.15	10.25	1.20PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	12.19PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.35	3.15	5.09	9.11
Crestline .. Ar	9.20	4.00	5.40	9.49
Crestline .. De	9.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.40	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.15
Chicago	.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.15AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	6 00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	8.05PM
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	9.27
Crestline .. Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	11.10
Crestline .. De	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	11.30AM
Mansfield	6 40	7.19	4.42	11.08PM
Orrville	9.20	9.30	6.37	2.13
Alliance	11.45	11.00	8.25	4.30
Rochester	2.50PM	1.12AM	10.42	6.55
Pittsburgh	4.00	2.20	11.45AM	8.00

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.35PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.09	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		12.25	5.10	7.10PM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.46	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.45PM
Rochester		7.40	2.30	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.30	6.40
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.15
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves		Arrives	
N. Phila. 6.40 a m & 1.00 p m		Bayard, 9.45 a m & 4.00 p m	
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.30 p. m.		N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot
Pacific Exp's,	2.50 a m	Mail Train, 1.05 a m
Mail Train,	7.45 a m	Fast Line, 1.35 a m
Chicago Ex	12.20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex. 8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1.20 p m	Cincinnati Ex. 8.40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5.30 p m	Southern Ex. 12.40 p m
Fast Line,	8.50 p m	Pacific Expr's, 4.50 p m
ROCAL.		Way Passenger, 8.50 p m
		LOCAL.
Walls No 1,	6.30 a m	Walls No 1 6.30 a m
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7.05 a m	Brinton Ac. No1, 7.00 a m
Walls No 2,	10.20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac
Walls No 3,	11.45 a m	No 1 8.50 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2.40 p m	Walls No 2, 9.10 a m
Walls No 4,	3.20 p m	Johnstown Ac. 10.15 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4.00 p m	Walls No 3, 1.45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4 2.30 p m
Brinton Ac. No 2	5.40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2 4.45 p m
Walls No 5,	6.15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5 5.55 p m
Brinton Ac No 3	9.20 p m	Brinton No 2. 8.50 p m
Walls Ac. No 6	11.05 p m	Brinton Ac No 3 9.25 p m
		Brinton Ac No 4 11.10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2.50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11.40 a m; Philadelphia 3.30 p m; Baltimore 3.07 p m; Washington 5.00 p m. New York 6.24 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m, arrives Harrisburg 7.30 p m; Philadelphia 2 a m New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 7.50 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10.45 p m; Philadelphia 6.55 a m; Baltimore 9.15 a m; Washington 5.00 a m. New York 6.10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1.20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2.55 a m; Philadelphia 7.40 a m; New York 10.14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8.50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5.45 a m; Philadelphia 9.55 a m; Baltimore 9.00 a m; Washington 11.30 a m; New York 12.24 p